

Israel stops work on Med-Dead canal

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has stopped work on a controversial \$1.5-billion project to produce electricity by channelling water from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said Wednesday. Jordan and other Arab countries had protested about the plan, which proposed a 160-kilometre canal through the occupied Gaza Strip. Mr. Shahal told a news conference he had given the order to abandon the project because of lack of funds. The project envisaged a canal from the Mediterranean through occupied Gaza to the Dead Sea, the world's lowest point, to produce electricity by hydroelectric turbines, according to officially announced Israeli plans. Jordan said its Fatah operations on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea would be endangered by flooding.

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Regent hosts Iftar for Palestinian leaders

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday held an Iftar banquet for Palestinian dignitaries. The banquet, held at the Regency Palace hotel, was attended by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Dr. Taher Kana'an and a number of officials. The Regent and the guests attended evening prayers together. The Palestinian dignitaries expressed their condemnation of the hijack and destruction of a plane of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, at Beirut and reaffirmed their support to His Majesty King Hussein's leadership. The Regent conveyed to them the King's greetings.

Regent congratulates S. Yemeni leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday sent a cable of good wishes to South Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh congratulating him on the anniversary of the corrective movement in his country. The Regent, in his own name and on behalf of the government and people of Jordan, wished the people of North Yemen continuing progress and prosperity.

'Eid holidays start Tuesday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will observe a three-day public holiday from next Tuesday on the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr, which marks the end of the Muslim fasting of Ramadan, an announcement by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said Wednesday. All government departments and institutions will be closed during the holiday and will resume work on Saturday, June 22.

Arafat arrives in Morocco

RABAT (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived Wednesday for talks with Moroccan officials, the Moroccan news agency MAP said. On Tuesday, Mr. Arafat met President Chadli Benjedid in Algiers before returning to Tunis for the night. Mr. Arafat, who was welcomed in Rabat by Foreign Minister Abdul Laif Filali, is expected to discuss prospects for an Arab summit with King Hassan. King Hassan last weekend proposed an extraordinary Arab summit which would be devoted exclusively to the Palestinian issue.

Blast reported in W. Bank city

AMMAN (Petra) — An explosive charge blew up Wednesday in Aqabat city in the occupied West Bank. An Israeli spokesman said that the explosion smashed the windows of several buildings and cars near the scene. He made no mention of casualties. Israel sources earlier Tuesday spoke of unprecedented scale of resistance operations inside the occupied territories adding that a "state of horror" was prevailing inside the Israeli entity.

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Hijackers blow up Alia plane after freeing hostages

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese hijackers destroyed an airliner of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, with explosives and gunfire at Beirut airport Wednesday after releasing its passengers and crew.

Hostages, including the crew and captain and about 60 passengers, were freed just before the plane, who hijacked the Boeing 727 early Tuesday, blew up the plane and raked it with gunfire before fleeing in a jeep from a remote corner of the airport where the aircraft had been parked, according to dispatches by the Associated Press and Reuters. A spokesman for Alia told the Jordan Times in Amman that the three crew members and eight security guards, some of whom were aboard the plane when it was stormed by the hijackers on the tarmac of Beirut airport, returned to Amman late Wednesday aboard a Middle East Airline (MEA) plane. The MEA plane, which was originally heading for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, was diverted to take the crewmen and security personnel to Amman, according to the spokesman. Some of the freed passengers flew to Larnaca, Cyprus, on another MEA plane for onward flight to Amman, according to reports. However, the MEA plane which took them to Larnaca was briefly hijacked by a lone man armed with a hand grenade, who demanded that the Jordanian security men be released by the Alia hijackers. Apparently, he was unaware that the men were already released. The Larnaca hijacker had also demanded that Red Cross relief workers be allowed to enter Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut which have been under siege for the past 24 days by militiamen of the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal movement.

(Continued on page 2)

Iraqi, Lebanese leaders deplore hijack, destruction of Alia plane

AMMAN (J.T.) — Izzat Ibrahim, vice-president of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, Wednesday telephoned His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and deplored the hijacking and the subsequent destruction of an airliner of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, at Beirut airport.

Mr. Ibrahim condemned the hijack as a despicable crime and reaffirmed Iraq's solidarity with Jordan, Jordan Television said. Lebanese President Amin Gemayel contacted Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and expressed his "deep sorrow and regret" over the hijack and destruction of the plane, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said. Mr. Gemayel, contacted Mr. Rifai over the phone, denounced the incident and expressed "condemnation by all Lebanese of such a criminal act, executed by a belligerent faction, will only serve the Israeli enemy," Petra said. President Gemayel also asked Mr. Rifai to convey his greetings and good wishes to His Majesty King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan.

The Lebanese president expressed his appreciation for Jordan's "genuine Arab stands and continued support for Lebanon in its struggle to secure its independence, unity and sovereignty on its whole land," Petra said. Mr. Rifai thanked the Lebanese president and assured him that "Jordan's stand, as reflected in policies adopted by King Hussein, will always aim at the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon" and expressed hope that peace and security be restored in the brotherly country, Petra said.

SLA chief seeks talks with his Amal-held militiamen

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (AP) — Brigadier Antoine Lahd, commander of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army (SLA)", said Wednesday he would continue to hold 21 Finnish UN soldiers hostage until he found out what had happened to 11 members of his militia. The retired Lebanese army officer told reporters in this hilltop town that he did not consider the Finns captured last Friday to be prisoners. But when asked what would happen if any of the UN soldiers tried to escape, he said: "There are military rules about such things. He will be warned, and if he doesn't stop, he will be fired on."

About 60 reporters and photographers from Israel, who were escorted to Marjayoun by Israeli soldiers, later met the Finns in the four-room house where they are being held across the alley from Brig. Lahd's office.

The soldiers, members of the 10-nation U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), appeared to be in good health. Earlier in the day, in the northern Israeli town of Metulla, Brig. Lahd told the Associated Press that he had given UNIFIL a proposal aimed at ending the hostage affair.

He said that on Tuesday, he suggested to UNIFIL's deputy commander, Col. Jean Pons of France, that the 11 missing militiamen be brought to "a neutral place" in order to give their version of how they left their post. The departure of the militiamen from their post last Friday precipitated the capture of the Finnish soldiers, although the exact circumstances are in dispute.

Brig. Lahd charged last Saturday that Finnish UNIFIL soldiers disarmed the 11 SLA militiamen and turned them over to rival Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia. "I suggested that it's easy to find out the truth if they are brought to a neutral place and there they can say what they want," Brig. Lahd said in the interview at Metulla. Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kinche said that Brig. Lahd had pledged to free the Finns if he could meet his 11 militiamen at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqoura or another place outside Amal control and could be persuaded that they had indeed defected.

Brig. Lahd told the Marjayoun news conference that Israel has not pressured him to release the Finns.

(Continued on page 5)

Amal intensifies rocket, shell barrage on two Beirut camps

BEIRUT (AP) — Militiamen of the Shi'ite Amal movement stepped up their 24-day-old assault on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut Wednesday, pounding two beleaguered refugee camps with tanks and mortars. Amal men, supported by elements of the army, and Palestinian defenders battled throughout the night, briefly held their fire in the morning and resumed fighting in the afternoon.

Police said at least nine people were killed and 159 were wounded in hostilities around Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh before the morning lull.

That raised the overall toll to 543 killed and 2,251 wounded since Amal militiamen and army soldiers of the mainly Shi'ite Sixth Brigade attacked the camps May 19.

A Palestinian spokesman in Shatila said 21 people have been killed and 75 wounded in the camp in the past 48 hours. He said 39 of the wounded were in critical condition and appealed for the Red Cross to help evacuate them. Amal has not allowed the rescuers into Shatila at all. But the Red Cross has made several trips to Bourj Al Barajneh and evacuated 95 Palestinians.

The spokesman, who requested anonymity, said Amal forces tried to advance under heavy barrage of tank fire on the southeastern entrance to Shatila, but were repelled. Palestinian gunners entrenched in hills above Beirut blasted Amal positions in south Beirut with multiple-barrelled rocket launchers to ease pressure on the camps.

Police had no immediate reports of casualties in the afternoon barrage. The flare-up followed a several-day lull in the battle for the control of the three Beirut camps, once the home for up to 120,000 Palestinian refugees.

Rockets and mortars exploded in the mostly Muslim western sector of west Beirut as some fighters sheltered by Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen allies gathered for an evacuation from the Lebanese capital.

The evacuees had taken refuge with the PSP after the fall of the Sabra refugee camp 13 days ago to Amal. Amal had eased its offensive after overrunning Sabra, but maintained a tight siege on the adjacent Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh.

An estimated 3,000 men and an unknown number of Palestinian women and children are trapped in the two shanty towns. About 250 Palestinians were transported from the PSP-controlled Mosselbeh and Fakhani neighbourhoods in Beirut, witnesses said. A convoy of five buses was seen travelling towards the Sabra mountains, also held by the PSP, southeast of Beirut in the afternoon.

Witnesses reported that scores of PSP militiamen, armed with rocket-propelled grenades, rifles and hand grenades escorted the Palestinians out of Beirut. The PSP and Amal, longtime allies in the 10-year Lebanese civil war, fought for 10 hours in the streets of west Beirut on Tuesday in an apparent fallout from the Amal assault against the camps.

Four people were killed and 27 wounded in the battles before a ceasefire was arranged at midnight between the PSP and Amal militia commands. Speaking to the 72nd session of the ILO, Mr. Haj Hassan, in his capacity as the elected chairman of the Arab group participating in the conference, underlined "Israel's racial practices against Arab residents, the Israeli expansionist policy reflected in setting up more settlements in the occupied territories and the negative impact of such practices on the economic situation and conditions of labourers living there."

Mr. Haj Hassan conveyed to the conference a report drawn up by a recent ILO fact-finding mission to the region. The report overlooked several facts and important issues in the Middle East which the Arab group deems to be of high significance, he said. The report neglected the negative impacts of the Israeli settlements and terrorist attacks by Jewish settlers against Arab citizens, he said.

Al Thawra, organ of Iraq's ruling Baath Party, said Tuesday Iraqi air and missile attacks into Iran were not "temporary" but would continue until Tehran responded to a comprehensive and just peace.

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A Boeing 727 of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, goes up in flames at Beirut airport after the hijacked aircraft was blown up by a group of hijackers Wednesday. Armed militiamen of the Amal movement are on the runway. (AP wirephoto)

Paris to receive Jordan-PLO team

PARIS (R) — France moved Wednesday to support a new Arab Middle East peace initiative by announcing that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would visit Paris soon.

A statement issued during the night by External Relations Minister Roland Dumas said the delegation had asked to visit other West European countries to discuss ways of resolving the Palestinian issue.

"Within a few days the (10-nation) European Community is expected to respond to a request to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as everybody is aware that the Palestinian question is at the heart of the Lebanese tragedy," Mr. Dumas said.

France had been asked in its capacity as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and had granted the request, he added.

Authoritative French sources said it would be a high-level delegation but that it would not include Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

U.S. reviews arms sales, aid to Jordan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met with Republican leaders of the Senate on Tuesday to discuss possible arms sales to Jordan in hopes of encouraging the Kingdom to continue its Middle East peace initiative.

"There was a discussion of the peace process, and that includes assistance to Jordan, obviously, of an economic and military character," said Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Shultz, however, did not say whether President Ronald Reagan would recommend the sale of mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles or other sophisticated weapons to Jordan, Mr. Lugar said.

Mr. Lugar told reporters that he expected the administration first would present its overall arms sale plan for the Middle East — without specific proposals for any country — to a hearing of the foreign relations committee before Congress recesses June 28.

"I've indicated to the secretary that we would make time available if they would wish to proceed in that way," Mr. Lugar said after the meeting in the office of Senator Robert Dole, leader of the Republican majority.

Early this year the administration announced it would suspend making any new arms sales to the Middle East while it reviewed the military balance in the region.

Mr. Lugar said the administration now had completed its study and that Mr. Reagan would be briefed on the recommendations "within the next few days."

Habash: PFLP, Syria at odds

ABU DHABI (R) — Palestinian leader George Habash said Wednesday attacks by Syrian-backed Shi'ite Muslim militiamen on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut had caused a crisis in relations between his group and Damascus. Dr. Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), told a news conference continuation of the fighting and its political goals were "incompatible with the very basis of our alliance with Syria." He said the Damascus-based PFLP, part of a recently-formed national salvation front which opposes Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, did not want its crisis with Syria to continue. Dr. Habash urged Syria to move to halt attacks on the camps by Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen and said: "We are continuing to work to mend our relations with Syria, but the continuation of these massacres and the political goal behind them — removal of the Palestinian gun from the Lebanese scene — is incompatible with the very basis of our alliance with Syria."

Israeli parliament approves Peres plan

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's parliament voted by an overwhelming margin Wednesday to approve Prime Minister Shimon Peres' plans for starting Middle East peace negotiations.

The Knesset went straight into the vote by a show of hands at the beginning of its session. Those voting against were members of the small opposition parties.

Mr. Peres, who presented his plan to parliament Monday, called for the United States to talk with both Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to prepare the groundwork for peace talks to start within three months.

He also called for the support of the other four permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — without defining their role.

Mr. Peres' proposal excluded an international peace conference with the participation of the five permanent members and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from peace talks.

Mr. Peres' proposals were based on five points: Continued U.S. talks with Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Palestinians who are not members of the PLO.

Creating Israeli and Jordanian-Palestinian working teams to work out an agenda for a peace conference, "with the participation of the United States"; Enlisting the support of the permanent Security Council members for direct talks, "without their committing themselves in advance to supporting the stand of one of the sides";

Appointing "authentic Palestinian representatives" from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Peres said these Palestinians would "represent the positions of the inhabitants (of the territories) and will be acceptable to the sides";

Convening an opening conference within three months, at a place to be agreed on in the United States, Europe or the Middle East.

Parliament also voted to reject three opposition motions of no confidence.

(Continued on page 5)

Reagan, Gandhi open talks on optimistic note

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan opened talks with visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Wednesday and expressed optimism that the significant diplomatic differences between the two countries could be overcome.

Greeting Mr. Gandhi on his first official visit to the United States, Mr. Reagan acknowledged the differences, but said he was optimistic about the future of their bilateral relations.

"This is an opportunity to prove our mutual goodwill by discussing these differences frankly," he added.

He said the commitment to democracy in both countries was a close link. "We find the areas of agreement far outweigh the differences of the moment," he said.

Mr. Gandhi, in his opening remarks, also acknowledged differences between the countries rooted in India's close relationship with the Soviet Union and Washington's backing of Pakistan.

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"Yes, there are differences," Mr. Gandhi said. "But rising above them are the beliefs we share in common — in the supremacy of freedom, in the necessity of equality."

Officials of both sides said Mr. Gandhi's talks with Mr. Reagan and five U.S. cabinet members were unlikely to provide a major breakthrough in relations long marked by mutual suspicion.

But they said that over the longer term, trade could prove the key to better relations and Mr. Reagan applauded Mr. Gandhi's recent moves to encourage foreign investment in Indian industry.

Starting from the first day of the Eid (holiday),

The International Hungarian Circus

CEROLL Budapest

At Al Hussein Youth City Public Garden

U.S. House approves aid to Egypt, Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. House of Representatives has given tentative approval to a \$2 billion package of economic assistance to Israel and Egypt, rejecting a move to cut \$500 million in Egyptian aid.

By an overwhelming 314 to 110 vote, House members defeated an amendment to cut the Egyptian aid contained in a \$13.5 billion supplemental spending bill for a host of U.S. government programs.

Defeat of the amendment, proposed by Representative Hank Brown, a Colorado Republican, was tantamount to tentative approval of the \$2 billion Egypt-Israel aid package.

The \$1.5 billion for Israel and \$500 million for Egypt is designed to help those countries overcome their economic difficulties.

Mr. Brown offered his amendment as a budget-cutting move in the face of huge U.S. budget deficits.

The House is expected to approve the money bill and send it to the Senate after it completes amendments, including assistance to anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

In addition to direct aid to Egypt and Israel, the measure includes \$8 million for developing projects for Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"It would be a terrible signal to those moderate governments in the Middle East whom we want to join with us in the peace process," said Republican Representative Jack Kemp in arguing against the move to cut the Egyptian aid.

The 314-110 vote rejecting the amendment came after Mr. Kemp and other key Appropriations Committee members from both the Republican and Democratic parties argued against the amendment.

No one objected to the extra aid for Israel, which is in addition to \$2.6 billion this year and \$3 billion next year.

A companion authorization for the supplemental package for Israel and Egypt is pending in the foreign aid bill that comes out of the House floor later this week.

The emergency package also included \$8 million in humanitarian assistance to Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, to be administered through private charities with the approval of the Israeli government.

Egyptian forces brace for disturbances

CAIRO (R) — The government has placed security forces on the alert to crush any disturbances, after warning of plans to foment unrest among Egypt's masses.

The warning, in an unusual Interior Ministry statement Tuesday night, comes ahead of a planned march by Muslim fundamentalists to the presidential palace on Friday to demand the immediate introduction of Sharia Islamic Law in Egypt.

Witnesses also reported a demonstration on a building site near

Cairo Tuesday over what workers said was management's failure to pay a May Day Bonus. Last month police broke up an anti-Israeli street protest in Cairo.

Tuesday night's ministry statement said: "Some elements have recently attempted to stir unrest by instigating the masses to stage demonstrations or marches. Security forces have been ordered to confront such behaviour."

It was not clear if the planned march on the presidential palace, timed for the last Friday in the

Numeiri suppressed famine news, U.N. aide says

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — A U.N. official has said that one million Sudanese children under eight years of age will die next year if the drought and famine conditions continue and rapid relief is not delivered to the North African country.

"I need \$12 million to \$14 million tomorrow," Sami Basta, Sudan country director for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), told a news conference.

The UNICEF official from Egypt said Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri played politics with lives suppressing famine

news and delaying relief efforts in a country where more people were affected by hunger than Ethiopia.

Mr. Basta said Numeiri told his people in 1984 that Ethiopia had famine because of its Marxist regime while the Sudan "had the one true faith, Islam" and would be protected.

"Ministers were begging us not to publicize information (about the drought)," Mr. Basta said, while drought and famine were spreading in nearly every part of the Sudan.

It was not until the end of last year, when some 50,000 hungry people had gathered near the cap-

ital, Khartoum, that Numeiri's government acknowledged a nationwide emergency and requested help.

Numeiri was overthrown in a military coup in April. Meanwhile, "Ethiopia has been monopolising not only the news but the money as well," Mr. Basta said.

Mr. Basta said that UNICEF had requested \$18 million each for their relief operations to help mothers and children in Ethiopia and the Sudan. Ethiopia received the full amount fast, Mr. Basta said. The Sudan has so far received only about \$4 million.

Saudis run camp for famine victims

AL-GENEINA, Sudan (R) — A relief camp here run by Saudi Arabia is a brightly-lit oasis in the famine-stricken wastes of Sudan.

"People approaching the area at night mistake the camp for the town," said Saud Abdul Aziz, 37, from Riyadh, leader of five Saudis who run Al Deira Camp in western Sudan's remote Darfur province.

The reason for the error is that the camp has electricity, from generators flown in by the Royal Saudi Air Force. Local people say Al Geneina town's power flickered out some time ago, apparently because near-bankrupt Sudan is short of fuel.

The Saudi camp holds 5,500 mainly Sudanese famine victims in 500 airy bamboo huts, each with a separate kitchen outside. The camp is financed by state and private Saudi institutions and run by the Saudi Red Crescent.

The generators mean the Saudis can run an air-conditioned orphanage. They also pump water from a new well, sparing camp dwellers the diarrhoea common around Al Geneina in a part of Sudan worst hit by the African drought.

An elegant brick-and-mortar mosque painted blue and white also distinguishes the camp. A sign says "King Fahd Mosque."

Abdul Aziz and his team have doffed their flowing bedouin dresses to suit 16 hours a day. He said they tour villages and hospitals to see what help they can offer.

Britain wants Syria to withdraw diplomat

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain said Wednesday it wanted Syria to withdraw a diplomat who refused to vacate a flat he was occupying illegally until the Queen intervened on behalf of the homeless family who own it.

The Foreign Office made the statement after Ahmad Walid Rajah, a councillor at the Syrian embassy, responded to a government ultimatum by handing back the keys to a flat he had refused to leave since he rented it for six months in 1982.

The family who own the flat say they had been unable to repossess it because Rajah, claiming diplomatic immunity, had refused to move out.

"His behaviour has been unacceptable and we hope that the Syrians will conclude that it will be best that he should be withdrawn from the country," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

"If they do not reach that conclusion we shall soon have to look at the situation further," he added.

The government, asked by Queen Elizabeth to remove Rajah from the flat, said earlier this week it would demand his withdrawal unless the affair was settled by Friday.

Meanwhile John Chaffey, the flat's owner who was moving back in Wednesday, said he had asked for police protection following threats against his family. He did not elaborate.

Rajah's wife and daughter left the apartment Tuesday night with their lawyer. Rajah had left several hours earlier Tuesday, three days ahead of the expulsion deadline against him set by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

Removal men lugged the Rajah family's possessions from the apartment he rented on a six-month lease in 1982 and had subsequently refused to leave, claiming diplomatic immunity to avoid court eviction orders against him.

Rajah did not appear and made no comment on the case.

Chaffey told the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) in a radio interview Wednesday that he has requested police protection for his 14-year-old daughter and 11-year-old son following threats from Rajah. He said Rajah's wife and daughter left the apartment threatening further action against the British family.

But Rajah's 17-year-old daughter, Rula, told reporters at the three-bedroom apartment Tuesday night that her family had been "made out as villains." She maintained her father's attorney told the family the six-month lease "was automatically renewed."

Chaffey, a 50-year-old builder, rented the apartment for £100 (\$126) a week to Rajah in May 1982 while on a six-month business trip with his wife and children in America.

Qadhafi blames Syria for Beirut camp war

CAIRO (AP) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has blamed Syria for the three-week siege of Palestinian camps in Beirut but says Libya remains "natural allies" with the Damascus government.

"We hold Syria responsible for what is taking place in the camps, not because Syria is committing the actual atrocities there but because she is capable of intervening and cutting off the hands of Amal," Col. Qadhafi told a rally near Tripoli late Tuesday.

His remarks were distributed Wednesday by the official JANA news agency. According to JANA, Col. Qadhafi stressed that "we remain natural allies with Syria and (president) Hafez Assad against the Zionists, imperialists and reactionaries."

But he added, "this does not mean in any manner that we sacrifice the Palestinian people and their camps."

JANA said Col. Qadhafi told the rally that Mr. Assad would not accept "the murder of Palestinians, including women and children" in the Beirut camps.

He described Shi'ite Muslim efforts to involve Syria in the attacks on Palestinians "is a conspiracy against the unity of Syria and Libya."

The speech marked the first time Col. Qadhafi has publicly held the Syrians responsible for the attacks, which began on May 19 when Shi'ite Amal militiamen tried to enter Palestinian camps.

Amal leader Nabih Berri said his men were attempting to prevent the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from re-establishing its Beirut power base which was destroyed in the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Col. Qadhafi called for the assassination of Nabih Berri for his part in the three-week-old Shi'ite assault on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

He said that it was "right" to kill Mr. Berri because the Shi'ite assault on the camps was a "disgrace."

Col. Qadhafi accused Mr. Berri of repeating the massacres at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut in September 1982 when several hundred Lebanese Falangist militiamen, He said Mr. Berri was a "Sharon number two" and added: "The Arab who massacres a Palestinian is an Israeli. Today we cannot differentiate between the so-called Nabih Berri and Sharon."

Col. Qadhafi referred to what he called an "Israeli-Arab-American conspiracy against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon."

Israel's former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon was sacked in 1983 after Israel's state commission of inquiry into the 1982 massacre faulted Israeli authorities for not foreseeing the killing or making a serious effort to stop them.

Alia plane blown up in Beirut

(Continued from page 1)

The hijackers of the Alia plane, which flew to Larnaca and Palermo, Sicily, before returning to Beirut Tuesday after being refused permission to land in Tunis, had demanded that all Palestinian fighters leave the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps of Beirut.

According to reports, the hijackers belonged to a group calling itself "the group of martyrs of the Lebanese resistance."

The Larnaca hijack ended when the hijacker was told that the eight Jordanian security men, who were earlier reported to have been taken hostage by the Alia hijackers when they fled Beirut airport, were released. The MEA hijacker later boarded an Alia flight to Amman.

Captain Awad Maher of the Jordanian Airline had told Associated Press correspondent Joseph Panossian at Larnaca airport that he would not take off until the hijacker was taken off his plane and searched.

"I will not fly until I am sure he is unarmed," Capt. Awad said.

The Alia security personnel, some of whom were overseeing identification of baggage by passengers before boarding the aircraft, were apparently overwhelmed when the hijackers, firing pistols, stormed the half-full plane. Passengers who were on the tarmac fled in panic to the airport terminal, reports said.

The hijackers stormed the Alia plane as it was preparing to take off on a scheduled flight to Amman.

It went first to Larnaca in Cyprus where it refuelled, then to Tunis, where the runway was blocked to prevent it landing. After refuelling again in Sicily it flew back to Beirut.

The plane returned to Beirut Tuesday night after being refused permission to land at Tunis.

It left again at 2:45 a.m. (23:45 GMT) after the hijackers freed six Lebanese passengers and threatened to blow up the plane and the remaining hostages if Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibbi did not come to Lebanon within 12 hours.

The hijackers read out a statement accusing the Arab League council of "hypocrisy" for meeting in Tunis at the weekend to discuss the three-week siege of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

They had said that if the demand was not met "the passengers would be killed and their bodies sent to Kibbi."

Mr. Kibbi was in contact Wednesday morning with the Lebanese government about the hijack, before the plane was blown up, league sources in Tunis said.

The sources did not give details of the contacts nor how or from where the secretary-general made his contacts with "all of the parties concerned," but said the effort was to "save the innocent lives and put an end to the tragedy."

The hijackers released three other hostages earlier Wednesday before deciding that their only way out was to blow up the plane while Amal fighters stood by.

The hijackers apparently escaped in the confusion, possibly with the help of sympathisers in the Shi'ite-populated suburbs that ring the airport.

Amal officials have been key figures in the negotiations with the six hijackers, believed to be Shi'ite militants, since it flew back to Beirut Tuesday night.

The pilot of the hijacked plane, Capt. Ulf Sultan, a Swede, said

that the Amal militiamen were "the same guys as the hijackers."

Asked how the hijacking happened, he said: "I don't know. We were in the cockpit when it happened."

As the drama went into its second day, the hijackers had shot at a car that came close to the plane and refused to negotiate with anyone of less than ministerial rank, airport sources said.

The hijackers' spokesman, who identified himself only as Nazih, earlier had warned that if "anyone less than a cabinet minister" approached the plane he would shoot up the airport control tower.

Nazih had demanded that five leading Muslim politicians and clerics come to the airport to negotiate for the release of the hostages. But they never came.

Alia officials identified the co-pilot and flight engineer, both Jordanian, as Said Uqlat and Tayseer Haddadeen.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

MAIN CHANNEL

15:00 Koran
15:20 Children Programme
15:30 Religious Programme
15:40 Cartoons
15:50 News in Arabic
16:00 Cooking Programme
16:10 Religious Programme
16:20 Folklore Programme
16:30 Arab Series
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FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme: L'écriture des Jours
19:00 News in French
19:10 La Theatre Boulevard
19:20 News in Hebrew
19:30 Charles in Chance
20:00 Towards 2000
21:00 The Atlanta Child Murder
22:00 News in English
22:10 Under the Capricorn - Part 2

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
09:30 News Summary
10:00 News Summary
10:30 News Summary
11:00 News Summary
11:30 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
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23:30 News Summary
24:00 News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

MAIN CHANNEL

18:00 Koran
18:30 Children Programme
19:00 Religious Programme
19:30 Cartoons
19:40 News in Arabic
19:50 Cooking Programme
20:00 Religious Programme
20:10 Folklore Programme
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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

"Defence de Savoir" at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.
"The Circus" at 5:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Cultural Centre Tel. 641371
British Council Tel. 63147-8
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009
Goethe Institute Tel. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644035
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665198
Husseini Youth City Tel. 667181
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 636111
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Syrian Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qad's (Cradle Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists. Sponsored by the Jordanian government and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lujbeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 95.60, 119.25 and 12510 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 09:40 News 09:50 Newsline 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 11:40 News 11:50 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 12:40 News 12:50 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 13:40 News 13:50 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 14:40 News 14:50 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 15:40 News 15:50 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 16:40 News 16:50 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 17:40 News 17:50 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 18:40 News 18:50 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 19:40 News 19:50 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 20:40 News 20:50 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 21:40 News 21:50 Newsline 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 22:40 News 22:50 Newsline 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 23:40 News 23:50 Newsline 24:00 News

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Ladies Philadelphi Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lujbeh, 637440.
De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661797.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 625383.
American Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 772561.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisil, 816534, 817534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.

PRAYER TIMES

03:47 Fajr
05:28 (Sunrise) Dhuha
12:36 Dhuhur
16:17 'Asr
19:46 Maghrib
21:25 Isha

POPULAR LIFE OF JORDAN

100 to 150 years old items such as: coins, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 The Pressures of Seeking 07:45 Financial News 07:55 News Summary 08:00 World News 08:24 News Summary 08:30 The World Today 08:40 News Summary 08:50 The World Today 09:00 News Summary 09:10 The World Today 09:20 News Summary 09:30 The World Today 09:40 News Summary 09:50 The World Today 10:00 News Summary 10:10 The World Today 10:20 News Summary 10:30 The World Today 10:40 News Summary 10:50 The World Today 11:00 News Summary 11:10 The World Today 11:20 News Summary 11:30 The World Today 11:40 News Summary 11:50 The World Today 12:00 News Summary 12:10 The World Today 12:20 News Summary 12:30 The World Today 12:40 News Summary 12:50 The World Today 13:00 News Summary 13:10 The World Today 13:20 News Summary 13:30 The World Today 13:40 News Summary 13:50 The World Today 14:00 News Summary 14:10 The World Today 14:20 News Summary 14:30 The World Today 14:40 News Summary 14:50 The World Today 15:00 News Summary 15:10 The World Today 15:20 News Summary 15:30 The World Today 15:40 News Summary 15:50 The World Today 16:00 News Summary 16:10 The World Today 16:20 News Summary 16:30 The World Today 16:40 News Summary 16:50 The World Today 17:00 News Summary 17:10 The World Today 17:20 News Summary 17:30 The World Today 17:40 News Summary 17:50 The World Today 18:00 News Summary 18:10 The World Today 18:20 News Summary 18:30 The World Today 18:40 News Summary 18:50 The World Today 19:00 News Summary 19:10 The World Today 19:20 News Summary 19:30 The World Today 19:40 News Summary 19:50 The World Today 20:00 News Summary 20:10 The World Today 20:20 News Summary 20:30 The World Today 20:40 News Summary 20:50 The World Today 21:00 News Summary 21:10 The World Today 21:20 News Summary 21:30 The World Today 21:40 News Summary 21:50 The World Today 22:00 News Summary 22:10 The World Today 22:20 News Summary 22:30 The World Today 22:40 News Summary 22:50 The World Today 23:00 News Summary 23:10 The World Today 23:20 News Summary 23:30 The World Today 23:40 News Summary 23:50 The World Today 24:00 News Summary

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. 081 33200-3, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

18:15 Aqaba (RJ)
18:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
18:40 Cairo (RJ)
18:45 Jeddah (RJ)
18:50 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
19:00 Dhahran (RJ)
19:05 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
19:10 Dhahran (RJ)
19:15 Istanbul (TK)
19:20 Muscat, Sharja, Bahrain (GF)
19:25 Cairo (MS)
19:30 Kuwait (KU

Gerasa ruins, inscriptions reveal aspects of Decapolis life

Text and photos by
Rami G. Khouri

Ethnic groups

In this third article on the Greco-Roman Decapolis cities, Rami Khouri reviews the historical and cultural developments together with the religious and administrative aspects of Jerash — the best preserved of the Decapolis cities.

AMMAN — Because it is the best preserved Decapolis city, Jerash (Gerasa) has provided us with the most information about the history, culture and social order of the Decapolis cities and their people.

uated to take advantage of the transit traffic that passed through it, on its way from the east to the heartland of the Empire in Rome, Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

Taxes

The city of Gerasa, in its existing form, started as a Hellenistic entity, but little of the Greek city has ever been found or excavated. A small, walled Hellenistic city most likely would have been located in the area on and around "Camp Hill", overlooking the Oval Plaza from the east. Excavations and inscriptions show that Gerasa started to spread out in the 1st Century B.C. 500 years after Pompey "freed" it in 63 B.C. Major building activity started in earnest in the first half of the 1st Century A.D., both in the south near Camp Hill and the Temple of Zeus, and in the north near the Temple of Artemis.

The existing ruins and the overall town plan date mainly from the 2nd Century A.D., reflecting the building spree that followed the Trajanic annexation of Petra and the kingdom of Nabataea in

106 A.D. and the establishment of the Province of Arabia. The basis for the 2nd Century urban development, however, can be traced back to the second half of the 1st Century A.D., to around 50-75 A.D. This was when the basic town plan of Gerasa was formulated, key elements of which were the intersecting main streets of the city and its outer walls.

In the following centuries, individual monuments and even entire neighbourhoods or public areas of the city would be built and rebuilt. But the growth and occasional redevelopment of the city would always fit into the general plan established in the middle of the 1st Century. This plan revolved around the colonnaded main street, the Cardo, and the two intersecting colonnaded side streets, the North and South Decumani. The city walls and gates were first built towards the end of the 1st Century A.D. Some of the city's most important public monuments, thoroughfares and open spaces were established at this time, including the large South Theatre, the unique Oval Plaza and the Cardo.

The prosperity that came with the Trajanic era (98-117 A.D.) continued during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian (117-138 A.D.). Hadrian himself travelled through the Province of Arabia in 129/30 A.D., and spent some time at Gerasa.

The city marked this high honour by building a richly decorated triumphal arch, known today as Hadrian's Arch. It is the first monument one sees when approaching Jerash from the south, and it stands rather alone because the original plans to expand the city walls to meet up with it were never implemented.

Prosperous, stable era

The middle of the 2nd Century A.D. was a prosperous, stable era for Gerasa, as we can discern from the burst of elaborate, monumental, and no doubt expensive, construction in all quarters of the city. The glorious development of the city continued through the Antonine years, in the second half of the second century A.D.

This was the city's "Golden Age", during which a new Temple of Artemis complex was constructed, and dedicated in 150 A.D. The majestic new temple, within its enormous temenos, or sacred precinct, effectively shifted the focus of the city north from its former centre around the Oval Plaza and the Temple of Zeus. Open spaces, such as plazas, streets and intersections, became a more important architectural feature in Gerasa, as they did in many other cities throughout the eastern Roman provinces that were strongly influenced by a "Syrian" or "eastern" school of architecture.

Streets and plazas that had been used more to divide parts of the older Greek and early Roman city became more autonomous architectural spaces in the 2nd Century.

Transit trade, local agriculture and some small-scale industry provided the city's wealth, which was generated and assured by the political security that came with being a part of the Roman Empire. The Pax Romana, or Roman peace, combined with the international road and shipping network established by the Romans, opened up enormous new markets in the west that would be quickly exploited by the legendary merchants of Syria.

Their business centred around major Syrian cities such as Antioch, Damascus and Bosra. Relative to them, Jerash was well sit-

uated to take advantage of the transit traffic that passed through it, on its way from the east to the heartland of the Empire in Rome, Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

For over 150 years, a prosperous Jerash provided its citizens the security, amenities and pleasures that were part of the good life throughout the provincial cities of the Roman east. If the city has left us a powerful testament to its glory in the form of its many splendid monuments, far less is known about the precise nature of political, social and economic life during its years of splendour in the 1st and 2nd Centuries A.D.

Few residential quarters of the city have been excavated, making it difficult to estimate the size of the population. Certainly, there were substantial areas within the city walls that were never built up, particularly in the north and west quarters.

The residential quarter of the city must have been located on the

Ethnically, the citizens of Jerash were predominantly of local Semitic stock, with an overlay of Greco-Romans who first came to the region as officials or soldiers. In the 1st and 2nd Centuries A.D., only a small minority of the population would have been full Roman "citizens", paying special taxes and enjoying equally special privileges.

Locally recruited soldiers, or auxiliaries, became Roman citizens upon their discharge from the army after 25 years of service, when they would normally have been granted a plot of land and a cash payment. In 211 A.D., the Emperor Caracalla decreed that all residents of Roman provincial cities were to become full citizens, thereby blurring the political and social distinctions that had prevailed among the inhabitants of the eastern provinces.

The citizens of Jerash used a variety of languages simultaneously. The Semitic population, especially in the countryside, spoke the local dialect of Aramaic, while within the city limits Greek and Latin were more common. Latin was the formal language of the Empire, used in official documents and correspondence, while Greek was the more commonly spoken language.

Of the several hundred inscriptions found at Jerash, the vast majority are in Greek, with only some 15 per cent in Latin. Similarly, inscriptions giving the names of the prominent citizens of Jerash who donated money to finance public monuments reveal that the majority were Greek names, with only a few Semitic or Latin ones.

This blend of eastern and Greco-Roman languages was typical of the ethnic and cultural mix of people and traditions throughout the cities of the eastern Roman provinces. Jerash was not an isolated island of pure Greco-

enian cities along the Mediterranean coast of modern Lebanon. An inscription from Jerash tells of a certain Marcus Aurelius Maro, who lived in the early days of the 3rd Century A.D. He enjoyed the title of "Phoenicearch", whose precise meaning remains unknown to modern historians.

This is thought to be an honorary title related to an imperial cult that held great provincial festivals in honour of the emperors. A city councillor and a priest, Maro was most likely a wealthy Gerasene who had strong trading links with such Phoenician cities as Tyre, Sidon and Ptolemais.

Trade between Jerash and the Mediterranean coastal cities was an important source of income for the city. It travelled via a network of good Roman roads that passed from Jerash's North Gate, to Pella and Scythopolis (Beisan) in the Jordan Valley, to Caesarea and Ptolemais on the Palestine coast, and from there northwards to the great Phoenician trading and seafaring cities.

Marcus Aurelius Maro may have been typical of the wealthy merchants who dominated the city's commercial and political life during its Golden Age. Numerous inscriptions, discovered and studied by the team of Anglo-American scholars in the 1920s and 30s, ogle the generosity of wealthy Gerasenes who donated money to build or maintain public monuments. Religious buildings were a special focus of their philanthropy.

Throughout the second half of the 1st Century A.D., for example, while work was progressing on the South Theatre, the Temple of Zeus and the Temple of Artemis, numerous citizens donated money to help finance these projects, and carefully recorded their names in stone for future generations to remember.

A certain Theon, son of Demetrius, seems to have donated substantially towards the construction of the Temple of Zeus and its propylaea, or stately entrance. Another wealthy donor was Titus Flavius, son of Dionysius, who paid for a block of seats in the South Theatre.

To the north, a certain Diogenes, son of Leonidas, dedicated an altar he had financed for the Temple of Artemis in 98 A.D. Similar acts of public generosity were repeated throughout the city, both by groups (such as potters, linen-weavers, and retail traders) and individuals, satisfied civic-minded merchants and leading families who no doubt felt obligated to mark their gratitude for the opportunity the city of Jerash had given them to rise to stations of prosperity and public esteem.

Administration

Inscriptional evidence of public officials' titles has left us a fairly clear picture of the city's political and administrative organisation. The citizens and businessmen of Jerash paid a series of taxes that included a head tax on individuals, property taxes and commercial taxes, paid either to the local city treasury or to the imperial treasury that was represented by the governor at the provincial capital at Busrat.

The provincial governor was the region's top judicial and military official, and he or his representatives made regular trips to other provincial cities to deal with the sort of issues that have occupied the time and minds of regional officials from the earliest days of recorded history — road systems, military service, the civil service and the promotion of officials, trade, financing public buildings and the like. Some of the provincial taxes were sent back to the seat of the empire in Rome, while the balance financed provincial projects, such as provincial roads, water works and security-related endeavours.

The Jerash city government would have included a people's assembly, grouping all the residents of the city. This was largely a relic from the Hellenistic concept of "government by the people", and had little real power. The city council, or *boule*, was typically composed of 50 representatives from each of the 10-12 local tribes. The city council met regularly and wielded real legislative authority, though it usually took its cue from the real power centre of the city, the *archons*, or city magistrates, who were elected annually by the city council.

The archons were, effectively, the city government cabinet, composed of a handful of 5 or 6 magistrates headed by a *proedros*, or president, and including a secretary. Other magistrates were responsible for specific areas of city life, such as games and recreation, public works, or finances.

To be elected as a magistrate, an individual normally had to achieve a certain level of personal wealth. The elected magistrates were usually rotated to maintain an equitable balance of representation among the city's tribes, families and professions.

Gods, worship

The gods that were worshipped within the temples of the Decapolis cities may also derive from divinities that had been worshipped by the indigenous population for thousands of years. The Semitic deity most often associated with high places was Baal Shamin, who was subsequently associated with Zeus during the Greco-Roman era.

Several scholars have suggested that many of the gods worshipped in the Decapolis, such as Helios, Artemis, Zeus and Tyche, emerged from centuries of blending among Semitic and Greco-Roman deities, with many of the eastern gods originating perhaps in the mythology of the Phoenicians.

If the Decapolis cities were linked with Phoenicia by religion, they also certainly had strong commercial ties with the Phoenician cities along the Med-



IFTAR BANQUET — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, attends prayers with army officers before an iftar banquet hosted by the Regent for army, public security and civil defence officers at the royal palace Tuesday evening (Petra photo)

NEWS IN BRIEF

More rural areas to receive electricity

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 87 new villages, inhabited by 62,000 people, will be electrified by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and other electric power companies by the end of this year, according to JEA sources. This, the sources said, will bring the ratio of inhabitants supplied with electricity to about 91 per cent of the rural areas inhabitants towards the end of the current year. The JEA, in cooperation with the Jordanian Electric Power Co. (JEPCO) and the Irbid District Electricity Co. (IDECO), has supplied 139 villages with electricity bringing the number of electrified villages to 479, inhabited by 887,000 people, the sources added.

Madaba completes JD 2m vocational area

AMMAN (Petra) — Madaba Municipality Wednesday announced the completion of its vocational area project which costed JD 2 million. "This project is considered to be one of the largest developmental plans carried out by the municipality," Mr. Ahmad Al Azadi, Madaba's mayor said.

ALESCO announces poster competition

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation's (ALESCO) has announced a competition for the production of posters to promote the organisation's campaign for the eradication of illiteracy. The organisation has requested Arab plastic artists to produce posters of 50x70 centimetres. ALESCO offers three prizes of \$2000, \$1000 and \$500 for the first three winners, in addition to five merit prizes. The Department of Culture and Arts has asked Jordanian artists to submit their work before mid-July.

Sweden invites Jordan to scout camp

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government has received an invitation to take part in a nine-day international scout camp for girl guides and scouts scheduled to be held in Sweden on July 29.

Muasher, visiting Iraqi delegation discuss joint industrial company

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher Wednesday received an Iraqi agricultural delegation headed by President of the Iraqi Food Corporation Mowafaq Alawi.

During their meeting, Mr. Muasher and Mr. Alawi discussed means to speed up the establishment of a Jordanian-Iraqi Industrial Company which was initiated in January by former minister of trade and industry Jawad Al Anani. Dr. Anani and his Iraqi counterpart agreed to operate this project during the minister's visit to Baghdad, earlier this year.

The Jordanian-Iraqi Industrial Company's budget is JD 20 million and it is a public shareholding limited company owned by the

governments of Jordan and Iraq. Earlier Wednesday, Ministry of Trade and Industry Undersecretary Ibrahim Badran held discussions with Mr. Alawi which centred on Iraq importing some Jordanian agricultural products to be used for canning in Iraqi food factories.

However, the quantity, price and date of exportation will be agreed on later, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. During the meeting, both sides agreed that Iraq will import 2,000 tons of Jordanian tomato paste as of mid-October.

Dr. Badran and Mr. Alawi also discussed means to promote the actual establishment of the Jordanian-Iraqi Industrial Company.

Muasher fixes milk prices

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher has issued an order fixing the price of both sterilised fresh milk and long life milk as of June 18.

According to the new pricing, a 1000 gramme net package will be sold for 280 fils, a 500 gramme net package will be sold at 150 fils, a 250 gramme net package will be sold at 85 fils and a 200 gramme net package at 70 fils.

All fresh milk and long life milk factories in Jordan are required to abide by the standard measurements of milk which are distributed by the Department of Standardisation and Metrology.

The new order also states that all milk factories should stick to the Ministry of Health regulations which stipulate that the expiry date, the date of production and the price should be printed on milk container packages.

Irbid committee sets grain costs, cereal classifications

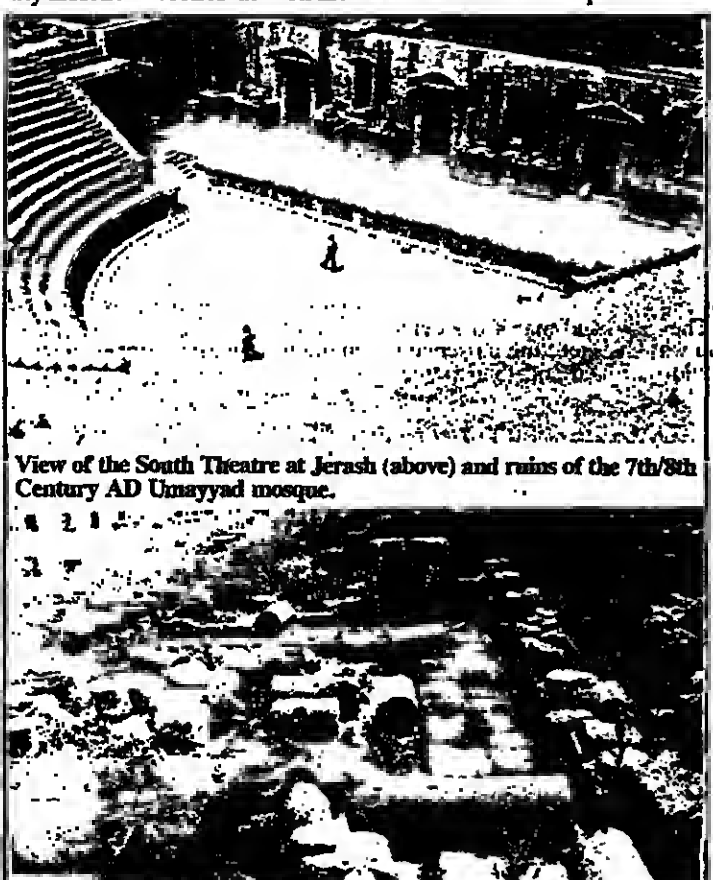
IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid sub-committee for the purchase of grains started its work here on Wednesday. The head of the committee, Mr. Ahmad Khazaleh, said that grains were classified into six grades and priced in Jordanian dinars per ton.

Mr. Khazaleh said that farmers willing to sell their crops to the committee should obtain a certificate of origin from either their cooperative society or the department for co-operative farmers.

The grades, he said, were the improved wheat seed at a price of between JD 128 and JD 144 per ton, export wheat at a price of between JD 110 and JD 120 per ton, improved barley seed at a price of between JD 87 and JD 90 per ton, fodder barley at a price of between JD 69 and JD 75 per ton, lentils at a price of JD 150 and JD 180 per ton and chick-peas at a price of JD 160 to JD 170 per ton.

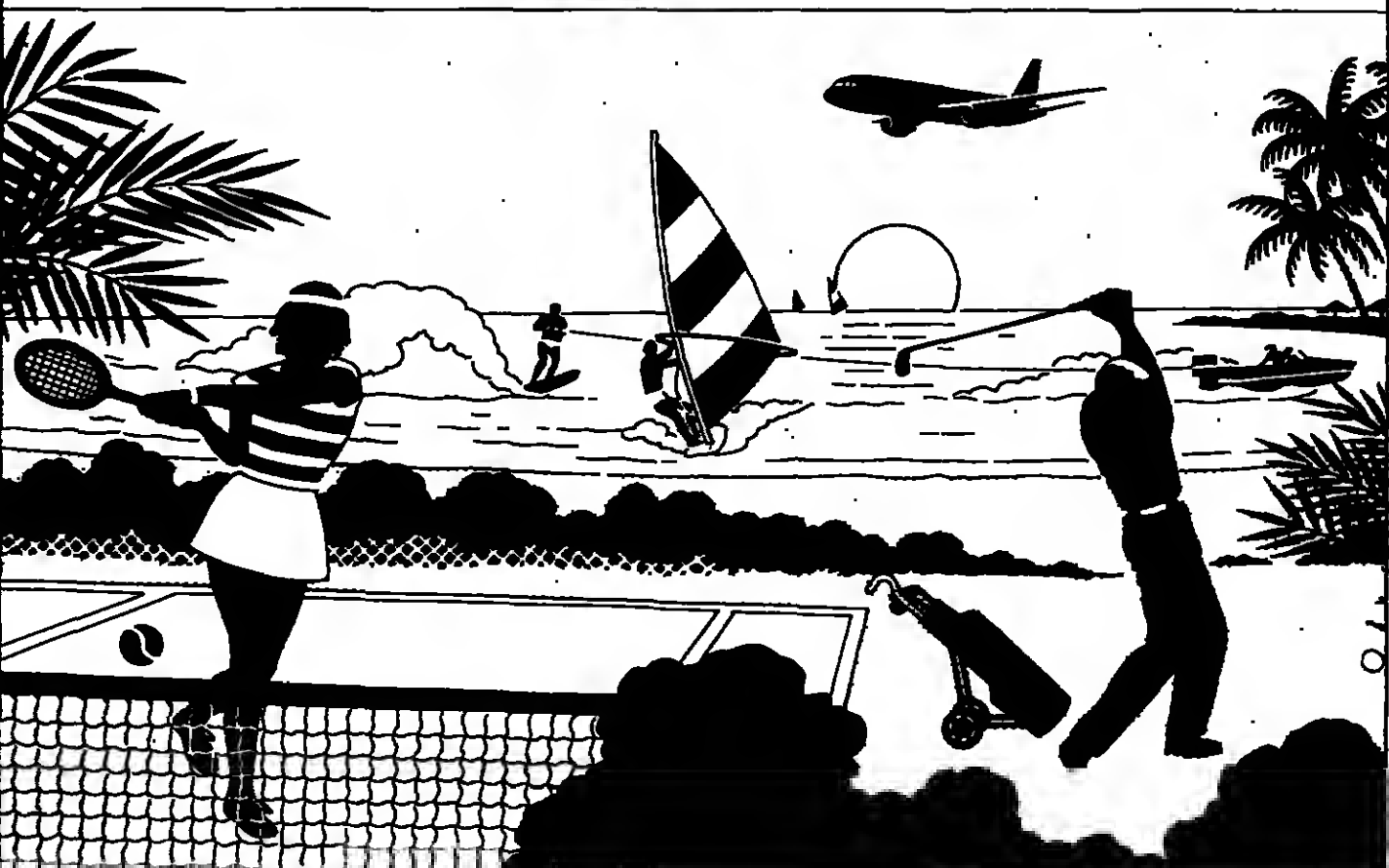
He called on farmers willing to sell their products to report to the sale centre at the grain silos opposite Yarmouk University. He added that container bags should be new and unstained.

The committee, which is formed annually to purchase farmers products of grains, consists of representatives from the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Audit Bureau and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation.



View of the South Theatre at Jerash (above) and ruins of the 7th/8th Century AD Umayyad mosque.

Cyprush.



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VIEW FROM AMERICA

By Franz Schurmann

Why not an Arabic encyclopedia

IN MY attempts to learn to read Arabic, I came across an item in an old copy of *Sharq Al-Ausat* (Middle East). It mentioned that a company named Omnitrans was preparing an Arabic version of the famous *Encyclopedia Britannica*. A word-for-word computer translation was being done with final editing to be carried out in Paris. In all, there would be some twenty volumes.

My thoughts on reading this were rather sad. Why, I asked myself, was not an *Encyclopedia Arabica* being done within the Arab World? Why would the Arab world want or need this "Encyclopedia Arab Britannica"? I also wondered why the *Sharq Al-Ausat* was published in London. And then

I recollected that I had come across the word "emigration" so often in articles.

Encyclopedia has significance in the Western World going beyond the technical sense of a compendium of knowledge. An encyclopedia is the expression of national or cultural unity. It has political meaning. The French were the first in the West to compile encyclopedias in the 1700s. Then came most other European countries, even the small ones.

Japan too has put out many encyclopedias and today has some of the best in the world, though written in the difficult Japanese language. China, however, has the oldest tradition of encyclopedias. Some of their classical encyclopedias

are bigger than any in modern times. Their encyclopedias were meant to express a cultural unity that encompasses one fourth of the entire human race.

Perhaps there is no *Encyclopedia Arabica* because there is no single political-cultural centre in the Arab World. There is no London or Paris or Peking or Tokyo.

But the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, interestingly, has been published in the U.S. for over half a century. And not in Washington or New York but in Chicago. Its cultural link was to the University of Chicago.

Encyclopedias are fairly big business in the U.S. There are all kinds of encyclopedias which are sold for classroom use all over the country. But

the *Britannica* remains the biggest. The *Britannica* emphasises the link between the U.S. and Britain, and to the West in General. Its purpose is to stress the Western character of American civilisation. Other encyclopedias stress the national American character of our society.

We are a country of many and growing "minorities." Their place in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* hardly exists. So when young Arab children begin to read items in the *Encyclopedia Arab Britannica*, they will learn little about Islam and the Arab heritage but a vast amount about Western culture, and, in fact, a Western culture that does not exist today but existed centuries ago. They will be lea-

ring a tradition alien to their own.

I am a Westerner and am proud of my tradition. But I also know it is not the tradition of most people in the world. I think it is sad that Arab children do not have a vast Arabic encyclopedia that would inform them of the greatness of their own tradition.

This is a very sad time for Arabs. Every day I read of the killings of Arabs by Arabs in Lebanon, or of Muslims by Muslims in the Iran-Iraq war. Or of the endless intrigues that go on in the region.

In these columns I often mention China, and I express the hope that someday the Arab and Islamic World will once again have the greatness that has been restored to the

Chinese through their own efforts. From the Chinese publications I receive, I can see that a powerful cultural revival is going on in China after years of revolutionary turbulence.

I also see an Islamic revival stretching to the farthest limits of the Islamic world. I know that politics is always brutal, bloody, and full of trickery. But I also know that often, behind the ugly appearance of politics, there is nobility.

There may not yet be a London or a Paris or Peking or Tokyo in the Arab World, but there are Chicago's. I do not mean this in a demeaning way, but to say that Chicago is a great business and academic centre. There are many such in the Arab World. Why not an Arab-Islamic one?

Still twisting, after all these years

ISRAEL'S SORT-OF withdrawal from Lebanon earlier this week should be an occasion for Israelis and their bankrollers in the West to reflect seriously on the limits of militarism, as practised by Israel and largely financed by the United States. The sort-of withdrawal is yet another Israeli gift to the field of politico-military fantasia. We are told that Israel has (sort of) withdrawn totally from Lebanon, but we are also told that it is maintaining a couple of hundred military advisors in southern Lebanon to make sure that its northern border is secure.

Hummmmm. Something seems funny here. If tens of thousands of Israel's troops, all its modern armaments, and the failed firepower of the American Sixth Fleet blindly blasting away at the mountains of Lebanon could not provide for the "security" of Israel's frontier or Israeli soldiers in Lebanon, how, one wonders, will a few hundred advisors do the job?

Never mind, for in the never-never land of Israeli militarism, one is not supposed to ask questions that activate the logic of history or the reality of human nature. That reality — you, Moshe, wake up in the back row and listen to this, it may save your life one day — suggests that failed politicians cannot hide their failure behind the blazings of guns. That military occupations only breed resistance. That political pacification and indirect subjugation only encourage violent attacks against those who do the pacifying and the subjugation.

Israel will find many twisted excuses for its adventure in Lebanon, and just as many nearly twisted American politicians will repeat faithfully the words they hear from Israelis. The bottom line is that the invasion and three-year occupation of Lebanon were ineffective, and very costly for Israel.

What, if anything, have the Israelis learned from this? How long can the Israelis expect to rely on their military forces, to the detriment of their moral forces? Their ethical tradition? Their Abrahamic heritage?

Or does none of that count any more? Perhaps the commander of the Sixth Fleet could provide us with an answer. By the way, where is the Sixth Fleet these days?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hijacking a plane no heroic deed

HUJACKING A Jordanian plane on Tuesday, which was followed by statements and demands, has shown to what extent the thinking of a group of the Arab nation has reached.

Holding their machine guns and behaving badly reflects no sense of responsibility towards innocent citizens.

The bewildering thing is that the hijackers seem to take their act for a heroic task. The airport from which the plane was hijacked is supposed to support the hijackers and the city which witnessed the hijacking is supposed to be protected by those who want to restore peace to Beirut. If we look to these two points the hijackers' demands, our disappointment becomes limitless.

Dragging Palestinians out of Lebanon is not a national request and should not precede fighting the enemy in the south, neither should it precede restoring Lebanese national and regional unity. What we could not understand was how these people are to be blocked aboard the enjoyed jailing more than 60 passengers the majority of which are Lebanese in a plane without least human concern or due consideration to the holy month (Ramadan).

Yet, this insanity is called heroism by those who implemented and planned the operation. It is known that genuine heroes are those who sacrifice their lives fighting the invaders (Israel). None of those heroes was a monopoly of a certain religious cult or a private property of any party. Such heroes could certainly have nothing to do with those who drew the scheme to hijack the plane and those who implemented it.

Hijacking the Jordanian plane, and all similar perpetration staged against innocent people is morally, politically and religion wise convicted. For genuine heroism lies in choosing to die defending a doctrine, a homeland and not in frightening peaceful citizens to death on a holy day in Ramadan.

Al Dustour: Deplorable terrorist action

WHAT HAPPENED to one of the Royal Jordanian Airlines (Alia) planes was expected since supporters of terrorism would not hesitate to commit such a crime as long as there is no moral deterrent to control their behaviour. But the hijacking of Alia's plane on Tuesday exceeds in its dimensions conventional terrorist perpetrations to which several international airlines have been subjected.

Since this action is linked to several non-conventional demands, which are difficult to understand, it is indicative of the most malicious and sick natures. Most wicked of all demands is that calling for Palestinian refugees from their camps as a pre-condition for releasing the hostages.

Such a demand could be interpreted as a pure propaganda stunt aiming at spearheading a threat against those Palestinians besieged in Beirut's refugee camps. Those Palestinian refugees have followed a scheme aimed at uprooting them and sending them roaming around once again to terms with and points out the moral of a sectarian monster and the intentions it hides.

We won't consider for long the demand of throwing Palestinians out of Lebanon; what we really need to contemplate is the demand which calls for prohibiting Alia's planes from landing in Beirut airport and closing down Alia regional offices in Lebanon, especially when these terrorists and those who back them up have become the ruling circles in Lebanon.

To counter such demands, we call on pan-Arab airlines and the Federation of Arab pilots to convene an urgent meeting to answer those who have become the executive authority in west Beirut. That authority, which has taken up kidnapping university teachers, press reporters, hospital directors and are now expanding their operations to include airlines. Part of these flight are sustained in sympathy with Lebanon and its people.

Sawt Al Sha'ab: Something must be done

WHEN TERRORISM becomes a way of living, and when extremism becomes a way of dealing among Arabs, everything gets emptied from the noble values of brotherhood and patriotic struggle in defence of the nation and the homeland.

The terrorist operation targeted at Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines plane in Beirut on Tuesday is one link in a chain of organised terrorism that dominates the Arab arena. It not only represents a dissent from the nation's norms but represents a form of terror that tears the nation's bonds.

The hijack of a civilian airplane engaged in the transport of peaceable passengers reflects no noble cause and does not solve a problem but leads to greater threats to national security and endangers the lives of innocent people.

It was a practice of cowardice by certain parties to attack Jordanian diplomatic officials, Jordanian missions and Alia offices abroad thinking that they are serving a cause. If they had one, they would only be disrupting their goals and smearing their ends. Organised terror is growing and spreading all over the Arab World, and unless a joint Arab action is taken to combat this horror, its consequences would reach catastrophic dimensions.

'U.S. opposes to international conference on Mideast'

HAMILTON, Bermuda — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has reiterated U.S. opposition to an international conference to deal with Middle East peace. He emphasised the objective must be direct negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

His comments came during a news conference with reporters aboard his plane June 8 en route from London to Bermuda.

Mr. Shultz pointed out that Britain, like the United States, does not favour an international conference, whether it would be composed of all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council or be co-sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union, as some have suggested.

He said that during a one and one-half hour meeting June 7 in London, he and British Prime Minister Thatcher discussed ways of constructing the so-called umbrella of international support King Hussein would like to see for his role in the peace process.

"Mrs. Thatcher and I shared some views about that subject, but we didn't come to any conclusion," the secretary said. "I think we all have to be clear that, as far as we are concerned, the objective is direct negotiations."

Mr. Shultz told one reporter that he "wouldn't characterise as meddling in foreign policy" congressional attempts to limit future U.S. arms sales to Jordan until Jordan is actually engaged in direct talks with Israel. But he did acknowledge that "there are lots of cases in which it seems to me the Congress is excessively micro-managing foreign policy with conditions that are imposed and in various other ways."

He pointed out that Jordan "has explicitly made some significant steps toward peace," and said "I think that this is not the time to be telling Jordan that we won't look to their security problems."

Following is the transcript of Secretary Shultz's airtime news conference: "You might have noticed the Washington Post story this morning saying that the Soviets had told King Hussein that they were interested in an international conference only with the United States, not with the other U.N. members. Did you discuss this with Mrs. Thatcher and have you formulated a position on this view?"

Shultz: We discussed all aspects of the various peace process moves and as she said last night, when she met with the press after our meeting, Britain, like the U.S., does not favour such an international conference whether it's all five members or U.S.-Soviet sponsored or however it's constructed.

Q: Does this statement by the Soviets make Jordan's position more difficult — more difficult for them to manoeuvre and advance the peace process?

A: It certainly shows how hard it is to arrange a conference that includes people with greatly divergent points of view about what should take place. And our objective to the conference are based on a very considerable degree on the assessment that in the end, it wouldn't produce what Jordan wants, because of the difference of opinion going on.

Q: Is there a possibility, Mr. Secretary, of a joint British-United States initiative on the Middle East to get these peace talks going?

A: We have discussed the question of how you might construct the so-called umbrella, just using King Hussein's phrase, in various possible ways. And we haven't come to any conclusion about it. Both Mrs. Thatcher and I shared some views about that subject, but we didn't come to any conclusion. Q: You wouldn't rule it out, though?

A: Well, I wouldn't rule anything out except the kind of international conference that is being proposed, or has been in the original proposal. But, I think we all have to be clear that, at least as far as we are concerned, the objective is direct negotiations. And the question is how do you get there in a manner that involves the constituencies of both sides of the negotiating table to the fullest possible extent.

Q: You talked about in-between steps. I think that was Mrs. Thatcher's phrase yesterday afternoon. Are the in-between steps anything other than — well you had the view and perhaps Mrs. Thatcher had in mind — anything other than the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation talking with the U.S.?

A: Well that's the step that's been talked about the most. Of course, we conceive of that step as a step definitely toward direct negotiations, not an independent

event, in and of itself. And the agenda for it, as set out by King Hussein when we talked to him, was a discussion of (U.N. Security Council Resolutions) 242 and 338 and an effort basically to nail down acceptances of those resolutions.

Q: Mr. Secretary, do you think that a meeting of the United States, the EC countries and perhaps some other western countries might be useful to talk this "umbrella" that the King wants?

A: I think there are a number of possible ways for us to contemplate and talk to King Hussein about. What you say is a variation on the theme. But let me reiterate that the objective is direct negotiations. And the question is how do you get there? And what will be helpful in addressing these various constituencies?

Q: King Hussein, I think, has proposed sort of a four-step arrangement, one in which the meeting you just spoke of would be held. And then it gets pretty complicated. But there are other meetings — another meeting at which the PLO would make an unequivocal statement that is required. Then the PLO would come into the meeting, having been shown their credentials. I'm not sure how it goes from there, but as I recall, there were four separate steps that he was planning. Are you familiar with those and how does that sound to you?

A: Well, I read the account of the interview with Mr. Masri in Washington. I think that's where that comes from. And what he describes is a series of steps involving the U.S. in discussion with varying levels of Palestinians. That's not what we're looking to. We're looking to steps that lead to direct negotiations. So they are going off in one direction and we're really talking about another direction. But I think it's only by way of saying that the problem of how you provide, on the one hand an umbrella of some sort so King Hussein doesn't feel isolated and isn't isolated, and on the other, how you provide for Palestinian representation at the direct talks. Those are the objects. And everything else is a question of people looking this way and that to figure out how you might get to the objective.

Q: Are you any nearer the umbrella as a result of your talks, both in Lisbon and with Mrs. Thatcher last night? Is it beginning to take shape at all?

A: Well, I don't have in mind anything explicit that seems to have emerged, but I think it's been quite useful to exchange ideas on the subject. Of course, the person we have to really exchange ideas with at the end is King Hussein.

Q: Mr. Secretary, does the United States now have a list of acceptable Palestinians for Mr. Murphy and an accompanying delegation to meet with?

A: I don't think so. It, ah — But I haven't, ah — And I don't think we have in Washington.

Q: The reason I ask that question is that the State Department is alleged to have confirmed a list of specific nine Palestinians. And I just wonder if you are familiar with the particular list?

A: Well, there may have been something happening late yesterday or last night that I'm just not up with.

Mrs. Thatcher had some discussion with the King which she related to me. But certainly the object here is having talked about the criteria — who, what kinds of people we are looking for, as I described in a press conference in Washington toward the end of King Hussein's visit — we now have to make that operational in terms of names. So presumably that's the way to start with a group. I don't think we wait a large number in a meeting. Probably three is sufficient.

Q: I understand that Max Kampelman was at the Chiefs of Mission meeting —

A: That's correct. All three of the negotiators were there, plus Ambassadors Nitze and Rowley. Q: I'm wondering if you can tell us what they told you about the progress in arms control negotiations and whether or not there is anything more to report on a possible meeting with Mr. Gromyko at Helsinki and the kind of way that that meeting would be approached, strategy-wise?

A: There's nothing new to say in terms of the start of the second round. It's really just gotten started.

As far as my meeting with Mr. Gromyko, I don't have anything beyond what I said yesterday, namely that without exception we have gotten together when we're in the same city that way. And so there isn't any arrangement in place right now, but my expectation is that there will be one.

Q: Mr. Secretary, the Congress in recent months has taken actions aimed at stopping future arms sales to Jordan, putting economic sanctions against South Africa and other things that might called meddling in foreign policy. Can you assess that in terms of how it makes your job more difficult and what can you do to combat it?

A: Both of the things you mentioned are steps that we oppose. On the other hand, I wouldn't characterise that as meddling in foreign policy, that is people are entitled to have their views, including me. And we argue these things out. And, because I disagree with some effort that the Congress may be making, or the majority of the members of Congress are making. I don't want to seem to trivialise it.

There are lots of cases in which it seems to me the Congress is excessively micro-managing foreign policy with conditions that are imposed and in various other ways.

And I believe a broad and deep discussion of all this would be worthwhile. And I hope that we can have such a discussion.

Having said that, I think that this is not the time to be telling Jordan that we won't look to their security problems.

And I also think it's not a good policy to try to disengage ourselves from economic activity in South Africa.

In the former case, because Jordan has explicitly made some significant steps toward peace. And I think that should be welcomed rather than reacted negatively to. And in the case of South Africa, I

AUDITORS' REPORT

SIEMENS AKTIENGESellschaft OSTERREICH
JORDAN BRANCH
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1984

We have examined the Balance Sheet of SIEMENS AKTIENGESellschaft OSTERREICH - JORDAN BRANCH (Foreign Limited Company) as at 31st December 1984 and the related Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and the attached notes to the Financial Statements, and the accounting records of the Company, the attached Balance Sheet presents fairly the financial position of SIEMENS AKTIENGESellschaft OSTERREICH - JORDAN BRANCH as at 31st December 1984.

BAWAB & CO.
Accountants & Auditors
Amman

Amman, 25th April 1985.

	JO	Fls	JO	Fls
ASSETS				
FIXED ASSETS				
Furniture, cars and office equipment (Less: accumulated depreciation)	11424	998	328	165
CURRENT ASSETS				
Retention money	18531	782		
Accounts receivable and advances	170555	788		
Cash at Creditors Bank - Amman (Note 3)	23895	661		
Cash in hand	788	843	213772	045
Prepaid rent			1633	300
PROJECTS UNDER EXECUTION				
JORDAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL EXTENSION				
Direct cost expenses carried forward (Statement attached)	32758	320	22203	178
Less: interim certificate	305395	142		
TV-PRODUCTION CENTRE				
Direct cost expenses carried forward (Statement attached)	86197	468	4428	785
Less: interim certificate	81788	683		
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable			252763	543
HEAD OFFICE FUND				
Registered Capital in Jordan	10000	000	9123	863
Head office - Austria	245560	628		
Less: Losses carried forward (Note 4)	25560	628	243639	600
	11910	948	252763	543

The attached notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements
Amman, 25th April 1985
MANAGER

LETTERS

Time to expand

To the Editor:

IT IS summer again, and we are all looking for a cool and shady place to go with our children — a pleasant and relaxing spot to unwind and spend the whole day. As members of the "City Club" at the Sports City, one finds it extremely difficult to swim, sit, or even walk in our club due to the large crowd and lack of space. The other day while struggling to swim a lap, three different people jumped in on top of me, others swam under and around me. This and the fact that the water was so filthy made me wonder how long it would take me or my family to come down with some "rare" and infectious disease, not to mention the possibility of a fatal accident. As a result, we will not be swimming in our club's only outdoor pool. There is a diving pool, which only a small number of more skilled and daring swimmers use; and a wading pool for young children. The indoor pool remains empty and closed in the summer.

My question now is, as a member of the City Club, and as a resident of Amman:

- (1) If the Sports City charges JD 3 (a day) to non-members, wishing to enter the club;
- (2) If an entrance fee of JD 250, plus 25 JD to new and renewing members is being charged;
- (3) If each member must pay JD 1 for each visit to the sauna, why can't the sports city expand its facilities, to meet the needs of its members? Certainly not due to lack of funds.

Perhaps a new "City Club" should be built elsewhere. Amman is certainly in desperate need of public parks. Must we travel overseas in order to enjoy the pleasure of going to a park?

The way things are now the "City Club", the minute school is out for summer, we are "out" of the club until winter....

Marina S. Rashid,
Amman.

Jordan's oil exploration serves development

By K.E. Jreisat

Introduction

THE HASHEMITE Kingdom of Jordan is one of the developing countries whose interest in oil and gas exploration and development dates back to the date of its independence in 1947.

The early exploration success of the oil industry in the surrounding Arab countries attracted a number of oil companies to acquire exploration rights in Jordan. About 14 exploratory wells were drilled in Jordan between 1947 and 1978. However, the foreign concessionaries period ended in 1978 without the discovery of any hydrocarbons. Although in several wells oil and gas shows were encountered, unfortunately these were not properly evaluated by the concessionaries at that time.

Environment and consumption

Jordan is a small country whose East Bank area is about 92,000 square kilometres with a population of about 2.497 million persons. The West Bank area is about 5,000 square kilometres, its population 600,000. The major concentration of the population is in the northern portion of the Kingdom, and in particular in the city of Amman. A rapid growth of the urban population in the 1970's was due to the continual migration of people from the countryside into the city. The world's prosperous and expansionary era of the 1970's increased the industry and trade development which posed a heavy and sudden demand for energy to meet the needs of transportation and power for industrial and residential use.

Energy demands in Jordan are growing quickly. The following table shows the energy consumption in the early 1980's as compared to that of 1973:

Year	Consumption (1000 equivalent ton oil)
1973	690
80	1830
81	2130
82	2425
83	2587
84	2725

Energy sources

A number of indigenous energy sources are available for investigation and exploitation, but no commercial production has been established.

Significant oil shale deposits containing up to about 10 per cent by weight of hydrocarbons are known to exist at the localities of El-Lajjun and Al-Uatana in south-central Jordan, and at Al-Hasseiniyyah in the south. Although a number of detailed studies have been conducted into the best way to utilise this resource, the current state of the art, world-wide, is insufficiently developed to allow the construction of an extraction or combustion plant that would be economic. Nevertheless, Jordan is persistently pursuing a research programme into the viability of obtaining energy from oil shale.

The potential for hydroelectric power is limited in this country, but there are several sites with potential, and one project, the King Talal Dam, will be commissioned at the end of 1985 with a power output of four megawatts.

Evidence of geothermal activity is seen in abundant hot springs, especially in the Al-Zarab-Ma'in area. The surface temperatures of these springs is unfortunately less than 60°C, and they do not prevent an easily-exploited energy source. The geological situation is, however, intriguing, adjacent to the most profound inland tectonic through on earth, and plans are being considered by the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) to drill further deep exploratory wells.

Solar energy is an obvious potential asset in sunny Jordan. Although limited use, largely for domestic hot water, represents its only technologically advanced exploitation, solar energy is used

in a primitive but immensely effective way in the evaporation ponds for potash and other salts extracted from the Dead Sea.

Studies have been initiated to assess the use of imported coal in the major applications such as cement, fertiliser and potash plants, but in the final analysis the only readily available energy source in Jordan, at the present time, is imported crude oil from the adjacent Arab oil-rich countries of Saudi Arabia and Iraq, notwithstanding that 75 per cent of Jordan's area is covered by sedimentary rocks where oil and gas might potentially be found. Not until very recently that the efforts by the government of Jordan gave highly encouraging results. Exploratory wells near Al Azraq showed a potential oil field to exist in the Hamza area.

History of petroleum exploration

The history of petroleum exploration can be divided into two periods. The first period in which foreign concessionaries entered Jordan through exploration agreements for lengthy durations. During the second period, which still continues, exploration is entirely conducted by the Jordanian government.

In 1947, the Transjordan Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of Iraq Petroleum Company, signed a 75-year oil and gas exploration and exploitation agreement. After undertaking some surface geological mapping, gravity and magnetic surveys, the company withdrew and the agreement was terminated in 1954.

In 1956, Edwin W. Pauley, signed a 55 year oil and gas exploration and exploitation agreement, covering over 1/3 of Jordan's area. In 1958, Pauley as-

signed one half of its exploration right to Phillips Petroleum Company. Phillips conducted geological and geophysical surveys and drilled six wells in the northern highlands and the Dead Sea valley. Although some oil and gas shows were encountered in some of the drilled wells, Phillips withdrew in 1961.

John W. Mecom signed a 40-year exploration agreement in 1964 covering the entire country. After drilling three wells and conducting very limited work, Mecom terminated its agreement in 1967. Subsequently Industria Nafta (INA), Yugoslavia, signed in 1968 a six years exploration agreement with the recently established Jordanian Natural Resources Authority (NRA). In 1969, INA assigned 30 per cent interest to Deminex, a German oil company. Both companies carried out limited seismic surveys and four wells were drilled. The Wadi Rajil-1 Well drilled in May 1970 encountered some oil in the Upper Cretaceous section. In late 1971 INA requested the termination of the agreement.

In 1975, Filon Oil Company (USA) initially, and later Total (France) along with Fuyo (Japan) participated in a joint exploration venture. After the group drilled one well sited on unreliable seismic information the agreement was terminated in 1973.

The inability of the various concessionaries to locate commercial hydrocarbons in Jordan in the past years is attributed mainly to the following reasons:

1. The financial capabilities and the allocated exploration expenditure were not sufficient to meet their agreement obligations.

2. Disappointment in not being able to delineate large oil and gas fields in the very early stages for their exploration efforts.

3. Most exploratory wells were drilled on the basis of limited geological and geophysical data. The quality of these data was poor because of a high noise to sound ratio due to the dissipation of energy in interbedded near-surface limestone and chert.

The second stage oil and gas exploration was an interesting experience for Jordan in which a small developing nation was able to proceed, through its own efforts, to discover oil in its Hamza field in the Al-Azraq area.

In 1966, the Natural Resources Authority was established. But it was not until 1976 that the government determined that an exploration programme supported by its own resources and expedited by its NRA technical staff would be the best course for the country. The Directorate of Petroleum Exploration of the Natural Resources Authority, carried out initially a revision and reassessment of all previous geological and geophysical data on petroleum exploration in Jordan. Exploration programmes were drawn up and implemented through the government's own budget. A seismic campaign included shooting a 2500 line net kilometres using vibrois techniques and the reprocessing of all previous data. Gravity and magnetic surveys were also carried out by the NRA across 14,000 square kilometres.

In 1980, NRA compiled a complete geological and geophysical data package which was offered to a limited number of oil companies in an endeavour to attract competent operators to enter into mutually agreeable oil and gas exploration contracts in Jordan.

In 1981/82, NRA conducted further seismic surveys and shot about 12000 kilometres of seismic lines in the Azraq, Sirhan, Jaffer, Risha and Dead Sea areas. In addition, about 1800 kilometres of seismic lines were shot in the northern and central plateaus by the Iraqi seismic crew under a technical assistance agreement with Iraq National Oil Company.

Eleven wells were drilled by NRA from 1981 to the end of 1984. Oil was encountered in good quantities at Hamza wells 1 and 2, and further oil shows were revealed in the Wadi Rajil wells. Currently, three wells are being drilled in the Hamza field.

Geological overview
The areas of sedimentary basins in Jordan are distributed in seven exploration regions:

1. Northern Highlands
2. Jordan Valley and Dead Sea Graben
3. Wadi Sirhan - Jaffer
4. Risha
5. Area underlying the basalt plateau
6. Central Plateau
7. Southern Plateau

These areas are open to application from interested companies for the acquisition of exploration rights.

Financing exploration efforts

During the period from 1975 until the end of 1984, the Jordan government spent a total of 25.1 million Jordan dinars (\$62.7 million) on oil exploration. However, the allocated expenditure for 1985 is of the order of 14.5 million Jordan dinars (\$36.25 million), for the additional exploration and development of the Hamza field.

The following table shows the annual expenditure:

These expenditures are a small portion of the total oil bill Jordan pays yearly. In fact it is estimated that the 1985 oil bill will exceed \$650 million. This expenditure will approach the income that Jordan expects to receive from all of its exports.

The following table shows Jordan's oil bill since the mid 1970's. In 1984, NRA entered into agreement with the World Bank that the bank should make available to the NRA a \$30 million loan repayable over a period of three years.

The loan is to facilitate improvement of Jordan's energy efficiency and long range energy plans. The affected sectors are:

1. Power distribution
2. Energy conservation
3. Renewable energy
4. Energy planning
5. Petroleum exploration, in which NRA can strengthen its programme for prospect mapping, log interpretation and seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation through:

(a) The purchase of equipment and materials for microseismology, polylog, petrography, geochemistry and well testing.

(b) The hiring of consultants in the field of petroleum engineering, geology, seismic interpretation and self-seismotriography.

(c) The processing of additional seismic data.

(d) The training of NRA staff in petroleum exploration techniques.

In addition to the national efforts and the World Bank loan, the Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) is supporting NRA in a number of technical exploration and drilling matters. Arrangements have been made with INOC to train a number of NRA's engineers in various field operations.

Year	Expenditures JD.	in Million U.S. Dollar
1975	0.040	0.12
1976	0.130	0.360
1977	0.070	0.210
1978	0.850	2.550
1979	0.250	0.750
1980	0.300	0.900
1981	6.060	15.15
1982	5.646	14.12
1983	5.200	13.00
1984	5.556	13.89
(x) 1985	14.300	35.75

(x) Expected expenditure.

Year	Imported Oil JD.	in Million U.S. Dollars
1975	24	72
1976	33	99
1977	36	108
1978	44	132
1979	67	201
1980	108	324
1981	166	415
1982	200	500
1983	199	498
1984	238	595
(x) 1985	260	650

(x) Estimated expenditure.

petent oil companies who are interested to enter Jordan for exploration and development activities through mutually negotiated agreements. Approach should be directly with government, or via association with Jordanian companies appropriate. However, all agreements must be negotiated with NRA and approved by cabinet and parliament before its attaining legal status.

Other possible arrangements that can be considered for the exploration and development efforts in Jordan are:

Joint ventures, production sharing agreements, service contracts.

All agreements in Jordan stipulate training provisions for personnel in the various aspects of the oil industry. Gas flaring is prohibited without any prior authorisation. Jordan has a free currency transfer system for foreign operating companies, and the income tax laws are structured so that double taxation is avoided.

Overview

Jordan has proved that it is a

developing country which can proceed in its endeavours to develop its oil and gas resources using a well-planned programme. The basic requirements for effective execution of such plans are:

1. Good data. Exploration success must be based on good data that has undergone detailed and accurate interpretation.

2. Good manpower. It is important that the geologists and engineers are competent and highly motivated. The expertise of foreign consultants in all stages of exploration and development has proved to be useful and necessary.

3. Adequate financial resources are vital. Oil exploration and oil field development cannot take place without significant and sufficient outlay.

K.E. Jreisat is the director of the Petroleum Exploration Department at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' Natural Resources Authority. He contributed the above paper for a U.N.-sponsored symposium on oil exploration in the developing countries held in the Greek capital, Athens April 22-27.

Randa Habibs Corner

Check before wasting time

A YOUNG couple were telling me the other day about the problem they are facing in furnishing their apartment in preparation for their nearing marriage.

Having a limited budget, the young couple looked up advertisements of furniture shops who offered "reasonable prices" and easy terms of payment. At least this is what the advertisements claimed. Our friends visited one of those shops, chose a living room and inquired about the price, which was reasonable.

However, not being absolutely satisfied with the colour, the couple decided to visit other branches of the store although the saleswoman affirmed that the products are the same in all their branches. Our friends however went to one branch where they found the same living room which was unfortunately of the same colour. They asked about the price expecting it to be the same, but to their surprise the living room there was JD 65 less than in the main store.

Furious, the couple went back to the first store and demanded an explanation. The answer was that the second living room they saw in the other store was of the same price, "but the salesman there made a mistake".

When it came to the payment, the couple sought to benefit from the payment facilities which were advertised: They wanted to pay on installments.

"No, not this living room... anything else O.K., but not this one," they were answered. "This has to be paid in cash". Don't take things at face value, check first before wasting your time.

U.S. reviews arms sales, aid

(Continued from page 1)

Commenting on his meeting with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Lugar said it gave Senate leaders a chance to give Mr. Shultz their advice on how to proceed, and he will take that advice back to Mr. Reagan, Lugar said.

"It's on the basis of direct negotiations and progress in the peace process that the Congress would be at all sympathetic to aid for anybody," said Mr. Lugar.

Israel and its supporters in Congress strongly oppose the sale of sophisticated U.S. weapons to Jordan until it actually enters peace talks with the Israelis.

"As I understand the peace process," Mr. Lugar said, "each of these players is going to take some time, and they're talking about weeks rather than days."

"The secretary is just trying to say to us... that we ought not to be making premature judgements, passing resolutions prior to the time that we perceive how the talks are going to jell, who's going to be involved, to what extent direct negotiations are fostered," Mr.

Lugar said.

He apparently was referring to a letter written by Republican Senator John Heinz and co-signed by 68 other senators opposing any arms sales to Jordan until the Kingdom has actually entered into talks with Israel.

Under complicated procedures, the administration advises Congress that it plans to make a specific arms sale to a country, and Congress has 30 days to block the sale. Unless both houses object, the sale goes through.

Mr. Lugar said he did not expect President Reagan to make an arms sale proposal to Congress in the near future.

But a spokesman for Mr. Lugar later told Reuters it was probable the administration would seek extra economic aid for Jordan in the 1985 supplemental spending bill now before Congress.

This would allow the United States to show strong support for Jordan and the Kingdom's recent attempts to advance the peace process, while avoiding the political problems of an arms sale proposal, Mr. Lugar's spokesman said.

said.

He said he did not know what amount would be requested but another Senate source told Reuters that Mr. Shultz in a recent letter to budget Director David Stockman endorsed a two-year \$250 million package of commodity and development aid.

Asked if he expected the Jordan aid issue to be resolved before Congress's August recess, Mr. Lugar told reporters "no."

"My judgement is we're going to have hearings now, not proposals," he said. His spokesman said he specifically referred to arms sales proposals.

Republican Senator Bob Kasten, chairman of the Senate appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, was more ambivalent after the session with Mr. Shultz.

He said he had been under pressure from the administration to add aid to Jordan to the 1985 supplemental bill.

After Tuesday's meeting with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Kasten said the administration "will go back and review the whole thing."

SLA chief seeks talks

(Continued from page 1)

U.N. Under-Secretary General Brian Urquhart held talks with Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin late Tuesday night on the UNIFIL crisis. No details were available on their talks but reports said that Israel, which hopes to handover a self-styled "security strip" along the Israel-Lebanon border to the SLA, was offering to allow UNIFIL to deploy all the way to the border if the militiamen were given access to move around freely in UNIFIL-controlled areas.

UNIFIL spokesman Timur Goksel has said that the peacekeeping force deals equally with the various rival militias operating in its zone in South Lebanon. But Israel has maintained that in practice UNIFIL favours Amal.

Under UNIFIL's original 1978 mandate, Israel has no say in where UNIFIL deploys. This is supposed to be determined by the U.N. Security Council and the host country, Lebanon.

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Israeli parliament approves Peres proposal

(Continued from page 1)

confidence in Mr. Peres' coalition government, attacking him for not going far enough in his peace proposals.

A resolution which had no legal binding was presented by the small right-wing Tehiya Party and criticised Mr. Peres for being too "conciliatory" to Jordan. It also was rejected.

About three-quarters of parliament's 120 members took part in the voting.

In Washington, the Reagan administration Tuesday welcomed the Peres plan as an "alternative" to earlier Jordanian proposals.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kohn said the Peres plan "is yet another reflection of the movement towards direct negoti-

ation that is currently building in the region, and that we hope will continue."

He said it reaffirmed the U.S. view that there was an appreciation in the area of a need to begin early negotiations "hopelessly by the end of the year."

Mr. Peres opposed preliminary U.S. talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Such a meeting was under consideration but Kohn said no date had been set.

In Cairo, a state-controlled Egyptian daily gave cautious approval Wednesday to the Peres proposal but raised questions about details of the plan.

The commentary in the daily Al Akhbar was the only Egyptian reaction so far to the five-part proposal.

"This welcome stems from Egypt's stand which welcomes any

effort to produce progress for peace in the area," Al Akhbar said. "And our welcome also is based on the fact that this is the first time that Israel has presented proposals from its side since President (Hosni) Mubarak's great effort to move the peace process forward."

But the paper questioned whether the Soviet Union, China and other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council could be expected to endorse a settlement "while we announce that they will be kept away from the negotiations."

Al Akhbar also said Mr. Peres' refusal to allow the PLO a role in the negotiations is "unfair to the PLO, which has gone to the utmost effort to prove its genuine desire for a comprehensive and just peace."

Despite the reservations, the Al Akhbar commentary was the most favourable reaction so far within the Arab World to Mr. Peres' proposals.

State-run radio in Saudi Arabia said Mr. Peres had presented "impossible terms" by excluding Moscow and the PLO.

It was unclear whether the Al Akhbar commentary reflected the views of the Egyptian government.

But a senior Egyptian official, speaking on condition he not be identified, said the Mubarak government was seeking clarification of several points, including those raised by the editorial.

Egypt's senior diplomat in Tel Aviv, Mohammad Bassiouni, was summoned to Cairo on Tuesday for consultations on various issues, including the Peres proposal.



Europeans agree on anti-hooligan charter

AMSTERDAM (R) — Seven West European countries Tuesday night to take tough, united measures against sports hooliganism by setting up an anti-thug charter expected to become law in most of Western Europe.

Sports ministers or top officials from the seven announced after a meeting in Amsterdam that key action would include severe penalties for violence, restrictions on alcohol at sports events, new reg-

ulations on stadia and compulsory separation of opposing supporters.

The measures would be set out in an anti-hooligan convention to be presented to an emergency meeting of sports ministers of the 21-nation Council of Europe on June 27. This would be binding on all signatories and most countries were expected to sign, officials from several governments said.

Peru's soccer coach sacked

LIMA (R) — Peru's national soccer coach, Moises Barack, was sacked Tuesday after poor results in the team's World Cup qualifying matches, the national team committee said.

Miguel Vargas Merino, head of the Peruvian football federation's national team committee said it had lost confidence in Barack and was hoping veteran coach Marcos Calderon would accept an offer to replace him.

"We have called on Mr. Calderon to accept the position. We know it is a difficult moment, but we still have a mathematical chance of winning the group and qualifying for the World Cup (fin-

als)," Merino said.

Peru have gained three points from three games to date in South American group one, scoring only one goal. They beat Venezuela away and drew with Colombia in Lima last Sunday after losing to them in Bogota.

Peru play Venezuela in Lima next Sunday before home and away ties against group leaders Argentina, who have won a maximum six points in their three matches so far.

Calderon took Peru to the World Cup finals in Argentina in 1978. He also led them to the South American championship title in 1975.

Connors out in 1st round of London tournament

LONDON (R) — Top seed Jimmy Connors was a surprise first round casualty of the London grass court tennis championship when he lost to qualifier Mike de Palmer Wednesday.

Connors, winner of this traditional Wimbledon warm-up tournament in 1982 and 1983, succumbed 7-5, 6-3 to the power play of fellow-American de Palmer, who is ranked 84 places below Connors in the world computer rankings.

Connors failed to establish control of his game in the blustery conditions on the centre court at Queen's club despite breaking serve in the opening game.

In the second set, Connors became increasingly disturbed by his own failings and by a number of line calls. He asked for the supervisor after one call.

De Palmer broke in the fourth game and then served impressively to take his next two service games to love. Connors' fighting spirit was seldom in evidence and at 3-5 down he failed to take advantage of two points to break back. De Palmer polishing him off with an overhead smash.

Europe's women badminton players pose threat to Chinese supremacy

CALGARY, Alberta (R) — Helena Troke of England and Denmark's Kirsten Larsen, Europe's two best women players, showed why they are the main threats to Chinese supremacy in the women's singles at the world badminton championships Tuesday.

Troke, the 20-year-old English number one, said she had "butterfly nerves and rubbery legs" but she was still too good for South Korean So Young Chung as she posted an 11-6, 11-7 victory in their first round match.

The 23-year-old Larsen, despite an injury to her left knee which seemed to affect her mobility, grew stronger and faster as her match progressed and thrashed Daruine Lertvorakul of Thailand 11-7, 11-2.

The two Europeans are among the four joint fifth seeds. Their two equals in that position, Sumiko Kitada of Japan and Bok Sun Kim of South Korea, also won easily.

Kitada put down Chung Yoon Chung of South Korea 11-15, 11-1 while Kim whitewashed Indira Bhikha of Mozambique 11-0, 11-0.

Top seeded Han Aiping, the all-England champion, defending

world champion Li Ling Wei and Wu Jianqiu, the Chinese who are seeded first, second and joint third, all had byes into the second round while the other Chinese third seed, Zheng Yuli, stroled to victory 11-2, 11-8 over Sherry Liu of Taiwan.

With the leading women's seeds off duty, most of the attention Tuesday was focussed on the men's doubles, which in the opinion of most players and observers is going to be the toughest title to win here.

Six or seven teams have a solid chance for that crown, led by the top-seeded South Korean pair of Joo Bong Park and Moo Soo Kim, who added to their growing laurels by winning the all-England title in March.

They advanced on a walkover Tuesday, but teams who may test them thoroughly were very much in action, including defending champions Steen Fladberg and Jesper Hellede of Denmark.

The Danes, who are set to play the Koreans in the quarterfinals if each win one more match, disposed of Canadians Bob McDougall and Jim Poole 15-6, 15-4 Tuesday.

They have lost twice to the South Koreans in the past. "If you let them play as they can, like machines, they are difficult to stop. If you stay with them at the

start and don't let them dictate, you can beat them," Hellede said. "It is important that we dictate what happens on the court," he said.

Also in the top half of the draw are Indonesians Liem Swie King, who it is believed has never lost a decisive doubles match, playing with Hariyanto Kartono, and the Swedish pair of Thomas Kihlstrom and Stefan Karlsson, who seemed to be on course to take the title in 1983 until Kihlstrom injured his back.

In the lower half the main threats appear to be second seeded Chinese pair of Li Yongbo and Tian Bingyi and a second Danish pair, Michael Kjeldsen and Mark Christiansen, who both advanced with easy wins Tuesday. Martin Drew and Steve Baddeley of England are another pair who cannot be discounted.

Zico might rejoin Flamengo

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazilian soccer star Zico probably will rejoin Rio side Flamengo for about \$1.5 million, club president George Helal said Tuesday.

He said in a television interview that negotiations for Zico to return to Flamengo, two years after being sold to Italian first division Udinese for an estimated \$3 million, were "90 per cent settled for half that price."

Last week Udinese President Lamberto Mazza said in Rome the two clubs had agreed on a \$5 million deal.

In Belo Horizonte, where Brazil are training for Sunday's World Cup qualifying match against Paraguay, Zico said he had not yet signed with Flamengo.

"I'm confident that Flamengo will buy me back, but until then, I'm still an Udinese player," the striker said.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Navratilova to retire in two years

MARBELLA, Spain (AP) — American tennis star Martina Navratilova said Tuesday she plans to retire from tennis within two years. Navratilova, who is spending several days relaxing in this southern Spanish Sun coast resort, told the Spanish News Agency EFE that after retiring from professional tennis she plans to devote herself to her "big hobbies", reading, viewing films and participating in a foundation named for her and dedicated to underprivileged youngsters.

Santana names team to play Paraguay

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazilian soccer manager Tele Santana has named the team which beat Bolivia 2-0 earlier this month for the World Cup South American qualifying match against group three leaders Paraguay in Asuncion on Sunday. Paraguay have three points from two games, Brazil two from one and Bolivia one point from three. Brazil: Carlos, Leandro, Oscar, Edinho, Junior, Cerezo, Socrates, Zico, Renato, Casagrande, Eder.

Pedroza considering future after defeat

PANAMA CITY (R) — Panama's former World Boxing Association (WBA) featherweight champion Eusebio Pedroza said Tuesday he was considering his fighting future after his unanimous points defeat on Saturday by Britain's Barry McGuigan. Pedroza said he would probably go up a weight to the super-featherweight division. Pedroza, 32, who had defended his World Boxing Association title 19 times, said he had been "robbed" of the crown by McGuigan and had accumulated enough points to win.

THE Daily Crossword by J. & P. Barlick

ACROSS

1. Capless
2. District
3. Sum total
4. Domestic helper
5. A Wright brother
6. Oxy
7. Criterion
8. abbr.
9. Whip
10. State as fact
11. Celebration
12. Copacabana
13. Part of a fitness regimen
14. Molding
15. Community
16. Place or welcome
17. Blessed one: abbr.
18. A letter
19. Roman numeral
20. Pamphlet
21. Affection
22. Webster's specialty
23. Changed location
24. Used with others
25. Zone
26. County in Ohio
27. Recipitate
28. Schooner part
29. Grating
30. usumation
31. Spherical body
32. Zagreb native
33. Swirls
34. In the sky
35. Drinking one
36. Oiling ones
37. Residue
38. For shame!
39. Freshly
40. Field measure
41. Search
42. Chin, geam
43. Mother of Apollo
44. Glacier
45. Unseen
46. Panning pool
47. Low cost
48. Lean-to
49. Evening wear: for short
50. Jackal-headed god
51. Public way
52. Break
53. Incalculably long time
54. Express
55. Ibsen character
56. Backslide
57. Whirled round
58. Antelopes
59. Age
60. Having lines
61. Indonesian island
62. That's clear
63. Fixed
64. Keelbird
65. Creature mount
66. Antiquity

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

MEDIA BARRA GINS
LIRIO MAYAR ATOP
LIFT ANDY METIA
LET FLUMFLUMMER
SAUC LENA
SPIONED ESE GOS
CHARTRES STRODE
RAPID WOOD ANEW
ASEASY SHOWCASE
PER EEL STEEBED
ELLA TARY
FOURFLOUSHER TDA
KASTO TROUSERS
LASHO MEDNIS EYRE
ALICE ERES ASEEA

FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

FIRST RACE 3.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Samir Khalil Haddadin	Safwan	Owner		54
2- Mohammad A. El Hady	Nassar	Owner	Sullman	54
3- Abdullah A. El Raheem	N. El Ashoe	Owner	Khalid	54
4- Dafwah Hail El Faiez	Waheeb	Owner		54
5- Ahmad Mjaly	Firdal	Owner	Rasheed	52.5
6- Oudih O.A. El Satter	Amal	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
7- Hassan Dahham	Balkawien	Owner	Ahmad	52.5
8- Fhaid Mitak	Elanki	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
9- Mohammad A. El Naby	M. Raied	Owner	Talal	49.5
10- Ahmad Salim	Elsawy	Owner	Yousef	48
11- Faisal N. El Faiez	Ghaader	Owner	Mostafa	46.5
12- Nalel A.A. Sokout	Maha	Owner		49.5

THIRD RACE 4:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable			
2- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable			
3- Nimir El Hmoud	Ghanim	Owner	A. Jabir	54
4- Ahmad Hial	D. Jawa	Owner	Khalid	54
5- Fhaid Mitak	Mansour	Owner		54
6- Samir Haddadin	S. Amman	Owner	William	52.5
7- Hany El Hadeed	Amirah	Owner	Ahmad	49.5

FIFTH RACE 5:00 FOR SECOND AND THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Samir Haddadin	Wadah	Owner	William	54.5
2- Ghalib Haddadin	D. El Khalil	Owner	Robert	54.5
3- Mishaal El Faiez	L. El Basar	Owner		51.5
4- Mishaal El Faiez	M. El Ajal	Owner		50
5- Mishaal El Faiez	Ibn El Reeh	Owner		50
6- Nimir El Hmoud	El Talak	Owner	A. Jabir	50
7- Izzat Kandour	Koban	Owner	Saad	50
8- Marwan Tokan	El Farazdak	Owner	Dillo	50
9- Hany El Hadeed	Diana	Owner	Ahmad	50

APOLOGY

Doctor Sami and Doctor Munir Khurma apologise for not being able to receive their patients as of Thursday due to being abroad.

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Cinema
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"GET IT"

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3, 5:30-8

Cinema
RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

THE KILLING FIELDS

3:30, 5:30, 8:15, 10:45

Cinema
OPERA

Tel: 675573

TROUBLE

3:30, 5:30, 9:00, 10:45
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

Cinema
PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

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2- THE SEVEN GATES OF HELL**

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema
RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

THE FRONTIERS

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فيلم جديد

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.2635/45	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3687/92	Canadian dollars
	3.0805/20	West German marks
	3.4720/40	Dutch guilders
	2.5935/45	Swiss francs
	62.10/15	Belgian francs
	9.3850/3950	French francs
	1958.5/9.5	Italian lire
	249.60/70	Japanese yen
	8.9025/9125	Swedish crowns
	8.8550/8650	Norwegian crowns
	11.0450/0550	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	313.50/314.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed easier in moderately active trading on renewed fears of weakening oil prices, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 14.9 at 1,293.2. The Abbey Life offer for sale was heavily oversubscribed, and dealing in the new shares is due to start next Wednesday. Government bonds held early gains of 1/4 point in longs and showed little reaction to the Barclays 1/4 point cut in base rate to 12 1/2 per cent. Golds were off the lows and U.S. shares eased. Beecham fell 2 1/2 to 356 after annual results below market forecasts while Pilkington rose a net 5p to 291 also after full year results. Tesco lost 7p on balance at 248 after its figures. Reed International, rumoured to be a Hanson Trust bid target, rose 15p to 649. Hanson closed 11p down at 204, ex-dividend. Metal Box added 40p to Tuesday's 26p rise at 473 in further reaction to the full year figures. Debenhams shed 4p to 384 while Burton, which is rumoured to be preparing an increased offer for Debenhams, firmed 3p on balance to 501. Dealers said the Burton bid for Debenhams may be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is fine for continuing with the new ideas and plans of action that were good from yesterday's beneficial aspects, so be alert to changes and new arrangements.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are anxious to get ahead much faster in the future, and tonight you can start taking right steps in such direction.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A good day to make a plan of action by which you can gain the personal wishes that mean so much to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get in touch with good pals and gain their support for whatever your aims may be. Then be alone and push your talents through.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You have excellent ideas for gaining much progress and for becoming successful in public life. Get in touch with bigwigs.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Plan some trip that can help to motivate you to greater accomplishment when you return, then tonight get into town and have fun.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to understand the other side of your mate's nature and gain greater happiness. Seek new interests tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can make new suggestions to associates that, coupled with their ideas, can bring greater success.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Use all those gadgets around you that can make your work more efficient and easy. Get together with partners in the evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan to get into entertainment that you have not enjoyed before this, and then you can have a fine time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You understand what should be done to make your home more attractive and functional, so get busy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Any data you have attained recently that can make you more property-conscious and prosperous should now be put to use.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your monetary status and do whatever will make it better since you have fine ideas.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is by far the best time today, and you will be able to please others and get much accomplished in whatever concerns romance or finances.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A financial affair can be nicely settled early in the day, but later take care not to get fooled or deceived.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take treatments that will make you more charming in the morning, and then go after some personal aim that means much to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Some special thought for one you like can bring happiness in the morning. Later get your duties handled intelligently.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Early work on some personal aim and gain it easily. Later you may beve difficultly with other goals.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get your work handled as early as you can since later you have duties to perform that are a little difficult.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Early get into that new interest that is inspiring to you and make much progress before you have to handle some blunt matter.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handling a business affair early and wisely is easy in the morning, but later practical affairs are annoying to you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Coming to an agreement with a partner early is wise, so don't delay doing so any longer, and save a worthwhile association.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Begin your work enthusiastically and get much accomplished since later your motor runs down and you can do little.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Early plan entertainment for later in the day since later you may have a problem to contend with.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle that family affair early and quickly otherwise it could get worse later. Get kin to understand your views.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You get a message in the morning that could be very pleasant for you, but later find it difficult to communicate with others.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be able to easily get at the core of things and understand the details as well as the overall picture, so give a fine education slanted on business, and your progeny can become very successful. Teach to listen to the views of others and not be so self-engrossed.

Jordanian bankers urge mergers, sophistication Part II

Following is Part II of an article written by Rami G. Khouri on banking in Jordan. Part I appeared in Wednesday's (June 12th) Jordan Times issue.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Some of the country's more outspoken bankers question the adequacy of government supervision, particularly as so many new banks and insurance companies were licensed and opened for business, they charge, without always having sufficient managerial depth. In a few cases (such as one company issuing a letter of credit several times the size of its capital) senior managements made some huge misjudgements, and paid the price.

The Central Bank monitors the economy on a month-by-month basis, and often adjusts monetary controls to effect changes in liquidity. It must approve single credits of over JD 100,000 (\$ 250,000), and monitors all commercial loans to provide banks with a consolidated debt profile of prospective borrowers, known as Centrale De Risque.

"Too many government-guaranteed loans are causing the banks to become sloppy in analysing feasibility studies and loan risks," one senior Jordanian banker charges.

He adds that the government's

unwritten policy of never allowing a major company to go under is self-defeating, for it perpetuates poor management whose weaknesses ultimately show up as poor quality loans on the banks' books.

The six investment banks and finance companies that entered the market in recent years quickly ran into the recession, and have not found market conditions conducive to introducing new instruments and services such as convertible bonds, Floating Rate Notes (FRNs), negotiable Certificates of Deposits (CDs) or commercial paper.

The depressed stock market and the lack of a secondary market for bonds and CDs have also hurt. To the circumstances, the investment bankers have concentrated on managing and underwriting primary issues for clients, with a marked emphasis on government-guaranteed debt.

Some investment houses found themselves last year in the awkward position of having derived most of their income from interest, rather than fee earnings. Several are talking to one another and to the government about possible mergers.

Notes Dr. Maher Shukri, general manager of the three-year-old Finance and Credit Corporation: "The general conviction is that there are too many investment companies in Jordan trying to share a small cake that is not growing. Any mergers that take place should be based on real incentives, such as tax holidays or Central Bank facilities to provide lower funding costs in a post-merger period."

Dr. Khalil Salem, a former Central Bank of Jordan governor and now the General Manager of Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan), feels the investment companies have suffered from a lack of definition of their functions in relation to what the commercial banks are allowed to do.

"Commercial banks enjoy a cost of money of five per cent, and investment companies pay over eight per cent, but we both have to abide by government-defined maximum lending rates. Is it any surprise that investment companies are showing a lower margin of profit?"

Many senior bankers would prefer to see finance companies merge with commercial banks, to produce European-style universal banks with separate divisions for commercial and investment banking, coordinated only at board level.

Dr. Hadid feels two good investment companies could meet Jordan's needs, even after the recession ends and the securities markets pick up.

"Jordan is over-banked," he says. "It wouldn't hurt if some commercial banks thought of merging as well, if this were accompanied by a clarification of roles between commercial and investment banks."

The eight foreign banks in Jordan are pleased that the new government of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai has cancelled a previous government directive requiring foreign banks in the country to become 51 per cent Jordanian owned.

The Egyptian-owned Arab Laod Bank appears ready to make the change, however, and plans to become a joint Jordanian-Egyptian bank that hopes to capitalise on the increased bilateral trade that should follow the resumption of diplomatic ties between Jordan and Egypt.

However, the foreign banks are still awaiting the new government's decision on whether or not they have to comply with regulations requiring Jordanian banks to raise their capital to JD five million by the end of this year. Foreign banks in Jordan are now required to have a minimum cap-

ital of JD three million.

Foreign bankers argue that an across-the-board capital requirement is inappropriate, in view of the large differences among the scale of business done by the foreign and local banks. Foreign bankers prefer to see regulations relating their capital to the size of their balance sheets.

During the past two years, Jordan has raised two successive \$150-\$200 million Eurocredits at half a per cent over London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Such fine terms, for a Third World borrower, reflect the scarcity of Jordan's name in the markets, its healthy reserves, and its generally respected economic and monetary management.

But the government's gold and foreign exchange reserves have dropped by 23 per cent during the past year, to stand at JD 337 m. (\$650 m.) in March of this year. While gold reserves have held steady at JD 69 million, the government's foreign exchange reserves have dropped by half since last July, from JD 276 m. to JD 137 m.

Most bankers are confident of Jordan's traditional prudence in its economic management, and note that it has recently taken measures to protect its reserves by helping domestic industries, promoting exports and curtailing

imports.

Bankers also note that at least JD 60 m. of government reserves have been used to finance exports to Iraq, a short-term development that should be corrected to the near future.

Long-term structural changes in the economy and international trends are also both expected to contribute to a build-up of reserves again in the near future. In any case, the government's official reserves are well under a third of the country's actual reserves that are held at home and abroad by both banks and individuals.

The government has once again turned to the Euromarkets for a \$200 m. loan, which is being priced at 1/2-3/4 per cent over LIBOR. Jordan's fine terms also reflect its manageable foreign debt service ratio of some ten per cent.

However, most bankers now keep a close eye on the trend of dropping government reserves and rising government-guaranteed debt.

In the past five years, government and government-guaranteed foreign debt has increased from JD 309 m. to JD 957 m., while internal public debt increased from JD 197 m. to JD 342 m. The larger debt burden is offset in creditors' eyes by Jordan's excellent track record on repayments.

European spot oil prices tumble USSR to revise 5-year plan

ROTTERDAM (R) — Crude oil prices, already at a low ebb because of poor demand, fell further on the European spot market Wednesday after a report showed that American oil companies have built up their stores of petrol.

The report, published Tuesday by the American Petroleum Institute, showed U.S. petrol stocks rose by 4.5 million barrels to 219.5 million barrels last week, indicating that demand from the industry there was likely to drop.

Traders here said good U.S. demand for gasoline was the only factor supporting the weak world market, and any indication that demand slackening brought sellers to the fore.

They said British North Sea Brent crude for July delivery was offered at \$25.85 a barrel, but no buyers were in sight. This compared with deals of \$26.15 Tuesday and the British National Oil Corporation's official \$26.65.

But he said OPEC had to take action against barker deals, in which members have traded oil for a wide range of goods.

"Barter deals are something OPEC has to rip into at this (June 30) meeting", Mr. Seal said, adding that the highly complicated deals were not the answer to the problem of the oil-producing developing countries.

He said that world oil demand, hit badly in recent years by recession, conservation and substitution by other energy sources, would remain flat over the next 18 months.

Financial crisis, which in turn would damage confidence and economic growth.

B.P. trade and supply general manager Mr. Russell Seal said it was important that OPEC output seemed to be under control, estimating it could have been below 15 million b/d last month.

Official adoption of the plan by the Supreme Soviet is due at the end of this year. The five-year plan governs the enormous state apparatus that runs the Soviet economy.

Mr. Gorbachev's speech, distributed by the official news agency TASS, gave his most specific recommendations on the Soviet economy since he assumed leadership of the party in March.

He said all construction projects must be reviewed and halted where warranted.

More capital will be spent to retrofit factories rather than building new but technologically obsolete plants, Mr. Gorbachev said.

Energy and raw materials will be conserved, he said, and the quality of goods should be improved.

Mr. Gorbachev called for more attention to market forces, including consumer demand, to help improve the quality of goods.

"It is necessary to remove everything outdated so that the cost-conscious economic mechanism, so to speak, could operate unimpeded and liberally rap inefficient economic executives over the knuckles," Mr. Gorbachev said.

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Portugal signs treaty to join EC

LISBON (R) — Portugal Wednesday signed its treaty of accession to the European Community (EC) a day before the formal break-up of Prime Minister Mario Soares' coalition government over internal policy differences.

The signing ceremony successfully ended Portugal's eight-year bid to win entry along with Spain into the trading bloc.

Mr. Soares, a Socialist, and Social Democrat Deputy Premier Rui Machete put their signatures to the Community treaty in what was expected to be the last official action of their two-party government

before the Social Democrats withdrew Thursday.

The Social Democrat decision last week to pull out of the two-year-old coalition because of a row over policies had cast a shadow over Wednesday's signing ceremony in Lisbon's historic Hieronymite monastery at which Community leaders were present.

Mr. Soares, after signing the 1,000-page document that allows Portugal to become the 11th Community member on Jan. 1 next year, said it was one of the most significant moments of Portugal's history. "We have made it," he exclaimed jubilantly.

The prime ministers of Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland and Spain and the foreign ministers of Greece, Britain, West Germany and Luxembourg also added their signatures to the treaty, which must now be ratified by the parliaments of Portugal and the Community member nations.

Mr. Soares, speaking in the sunlit cloisters of the 16th century monastery, which was built to commemorate voyages of discovery by Portuguese explorers, said membership of the Community represented a new adventure of Portugal.

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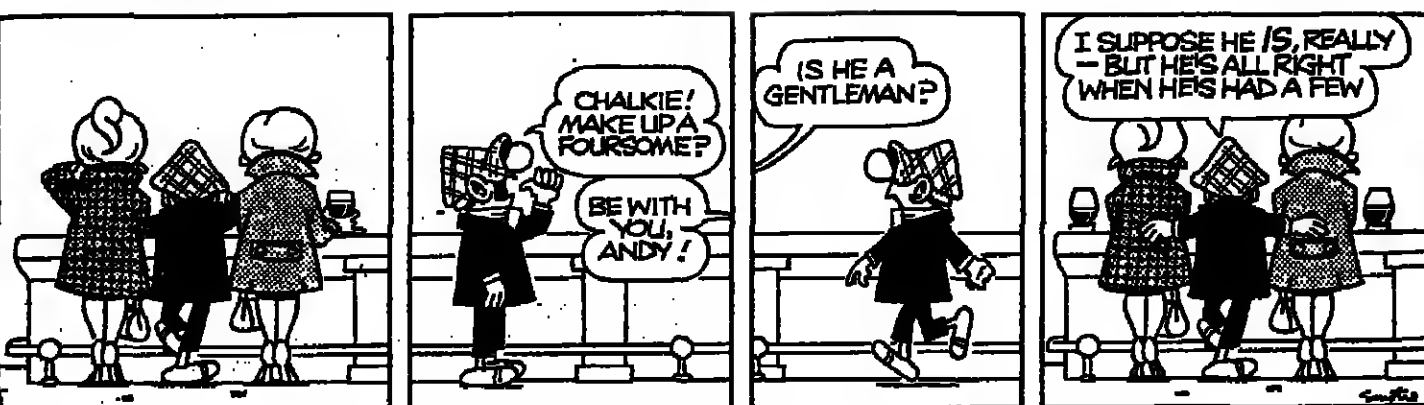
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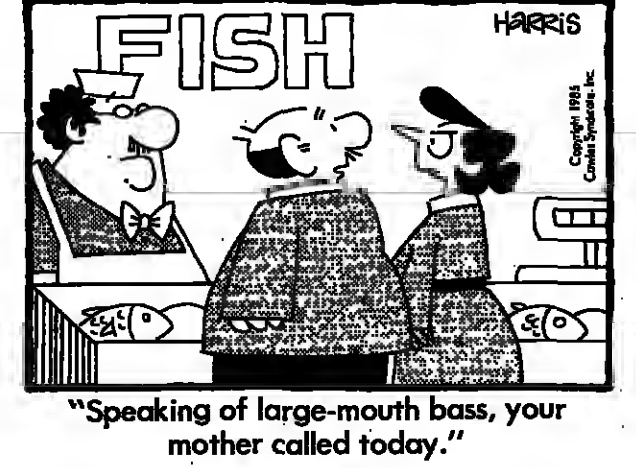
Mutt 'n' Jeff



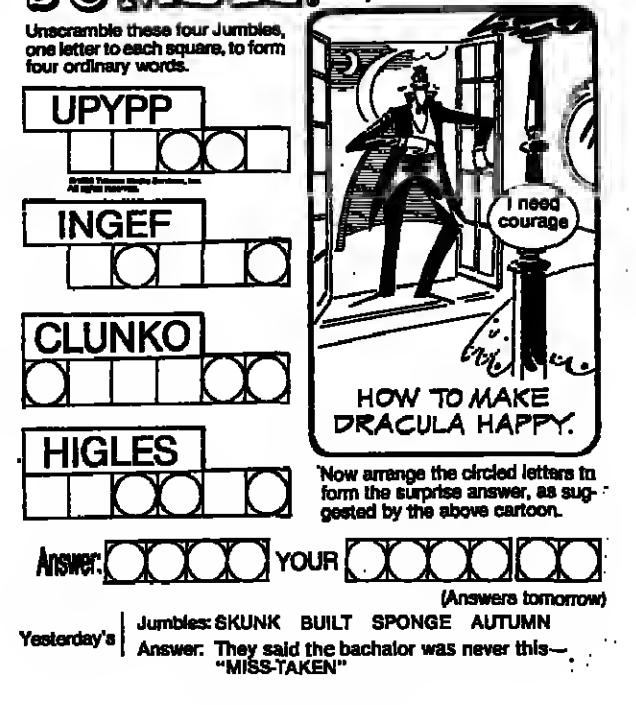
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE



Moscow says Reagan trying to reshape SALT II treaty

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has accused President Reagan of trying to reshape the unratified SALT-II arms limitation treaty to Washington's formula.

A response to Mr. Reagan's promise to abide by the treaty if Moscow does likewise was read to journalists by Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomelko, after a day of Kremlin deliberation.

The statement said Mr. Reagan was trying to "amputate the treaty's most vital important provisions" and that he clearly intended to abrogate treaty clauses as and when they interfered with his policy of military expansion.

"One should not be deluded

that the U.S. side will be allowed to determine as it thinks fit which obligations should be observed and which should not," it said.

Mr. Lomelko said it would be a "dangerous misapprehension" to think that Moscow would sit back and let Mr. Reagan reshape the treaty. But he refused to say if this meant the Soviet Union would now consider the 1979 agreement null and void.

He said the U.S. had invented non-existent Soviet violations of the accord to justify real Ame-

rican breaches. Mr. Lomelko dismissed Washington's decision to decommission a Poseidon submarine as a meaningless, one-off gesture which did not change an overall picture of relentless American rearming.

The tough Soviet reaction to a statement which brought Mr. Reagan criticism from Hawks within the U.S. Congress, was seen by Western analysts in Moscow as a further indication that the Kremlin was not about to moderate its foreign policy lines.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has effectively written off the first stage of current arms negotiations in Geneva, telling visiting statesmen that no progress

has been achieved to date.

Tuesday's statement accused Mr. Reagan of pandering to public opinion in his own country, Western Europe and Japan by cloaking his declared intentions in apparently moderate terms.

The Soviet "SS-25" missile, cited by the U.S. as a new strategic weapon in violation of SALT-II, was in fact only a modernised version of the old SS-13, and therefore permitted by the accord, Mr. Lomelko said.

He said this was well-known to Mr. Reagan and his military advisers, whom he accused of fabricating the story that the missile was new in order to justify expenditure on the new American Midgeman missile.

Spanish colonel, guard shot dead in Madrid

MADRID (R) — A Spanish army colonel and his soldier escort were shot dead in Madrid Wednesday hours before European Community leaders assembled for the signing of Spain's accession to the bloc, Defence Ministry officials said.

The officials told Reuters that Col. Vicente Romero and his escort Juan Garcia Jimenez had both died after being shot at by two men and a woman in a fashionable Madrid street.

Police sources said the attack bore the hallmark of the Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA which has killed 15 people this year in its struggle for an independent Basque state.

ETA (Basque Homeland and

Liberty) frequently strikes on occasions when it can achieve maximum embarrassment to the Madrid government.

A massive security operation was in force in Madrid Wednesday to protect the six prime ministers and five foreign ministers attending the signing ceremony.

Police said Col. Romero, who was attached to the army's anti-air and legal section, was shot through the head as he left his home in General Oras Street.

The police said they had found 9mm parabellum cartridges, the ammunition used by ETA.

The colonel was aged 55. His soldier escort was 27.

Ottawa conference seeks human rights consensus

OTTAWA (R) — East and West are struggling to find common ground and a mutually acceptable final statement as a six-week human rights conference involving 35 nations nears an end.

Delegates attending the closed-door Ottawa conference are spending the final week trying to agree on a statement of principles that has so far proven elusive, Western delegates said.

The United States, Canada and 33 neutral, Western and East European states are seeking to build on the 1975 Helsinki accords establishing a code of conduct for Europe, viewed at the time as a landmark in détente.

But Western delegates interviewed this week said that efforts to improve the East-West dialogue on human rights have become bogged down in basic philosophical differences.

The United States has been unable to persuade the Soviet Union to agree to improve human rights in Eastern Bloc states as a pre-condition to better international relations, Western delegates said.

Reagan seeks approval for new Nicaraguan rebel aid

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, in an effort to win key approval in Congress Wednesday for renewing U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels, has disavowed any intent to overthrow Managua's Sandinista regime.

The U.S. House of Representatives was to decide whether to reverse its rejection in April of U.S. aid for the rebels and approve \$27 million in humanitarian aid.

The Senate has already approved \$38 million in humanitarian aid. Congressional opponents say even humanitarian aid would help finance rebel efforts to overthrow the Sandinista regime and risk drawing in U.S. combat troops.

Mr. Reagan Tuesday sought to remove such concerns and win the aid by disavowing to House mem-

COLUMNS 7G-8

Faberge Easter egg sold for \$1.7m

NEW YORK (R) — An Easter egg sold for \$1.7 million at auction here, setting a world record price for Russian works of art and jewellery made by Carl Faberge. "It's cheaper by the dozen," said the buyer, Forbes magazine publisher Malcolm Forbes, after outbidding three others during a spirited sale at Sotheby's. The egg is the 11th Forbes has purchased, giving him the edge over the Kremlin, which has 10, and Britain's Queen Elizabeth, who has two. As far as Easter eggs made by Faberge for the imperial family of Russia, the one sold can be regarded as one of his best. It is one of only 34 he created for the last Czar of Russia between 1884 and 1917. 20.3 centimetres high, it is made of gold, diamond and blue translucent enamel and contains a working clock and a singing rooster which pops up at touch of a button. Though the bird is a rooster, the egg is called "the cuckoo egg." The previous record for a Faberge egg was \$196,000, set in 1973 when "the cuckoo egg" was last sold.

Von Bulow cleared in murder case

NEW YORK (AP) — Claus Von Bulow, cleared of trying to murder his wife, returned to his New York apartment with his companion, Andrea Reynolds, who said that she and Von Bulow planned a vacation "in a little, hidden place where no one will know us." The pair returned to the apartment Monday night, hours after a jury in Providence, Rhode Island, found Von Bulow, 58, innocent of trying to kill Martha "Sunny" Von Bulow by giving her injections of insulin. Von Bulow appeared at a news conference Tuesday at the office of his principal defence lawyer, Thomas Puccio, whom he thanked for his work in the case. He declined to answer reporters' questions, except to repeat that he had thanked jurors for their "time and patience" and to say that he felt "all right." This is Tom Puccio's show, and I'm here to say thank you," said Von Bulow, who grinned broadly at several points during the news conference.

Aid from record sales reaches Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — Saying he was bringing "the gift of love, the gift of life," singer Harry Belafonte arrived in Ethiopia with the first plane load of aid from the sales of the pop record, We Are the World. Accompanied by singer Marlon Jackson, brother of pop star Michael Jackson, Belafonte arrived aboard a Flying Tigers Boeing 747 with 60 tons of food, 15,000 T-shirts, medicine, and other supplies valued at more than \$3 million to help relieve a devastating famine in the Horn of Africa nation. "This is a deeply moving moment. To be in Ethiopia, to be here with the gift of life, the gift of love, gives us a great sense of fulfillment and, I am sure, at the same time a great deal of wonderment," Belafonte told an airport news conference. The singer said he and other U.S. entertainers had watched for a long time the unfolding of the drought which has stricken a huge chunk of the African continent, and wondered what could be done to arrest it. "Perhaps our greatest virtue was our naivete," Belafonte said of the 49 artists who recorded "we are the world" last January to raise money for the famine stricken. The record so far has raised around \$50 million.

Remains of old Spanish city found

PANAMA CITY (R) — British and Panamanian archaeologists have found the remains of a 16th-century city built by Spanish colonisers in a Panamanian jungle near the Colombian border, a spokesman for the team said. He said scientists working in Darien, some 300 kilometres south of the capital, last month found the upper part of a brick structure which they believe was the first European-built masonry in the new world. The archaeologists came upon the ruins during their search for the lost city of Atiba, where the Spanish coloniser Vasco Nunez de Balboa is said to have been beheaded.

Blast injures S. African minister

CAPE TOWN (R) — A South African coloured (mixed race) deputy cabinet minister was injured Wednesday in one of three grenade attacks on homes and a police station in the Cape Town area, police said.

Deputy Minister of Population Development Luwellyn Landers underwent emergency surgery after his house was blasted. A hospital spokesman said he was in a stable condition.

Mr. Landers was appointed in a cabinet reshuffle on May 30 and is due to take up his portfolio formally on July 1.

Police said the home of Fred Peters, another coloured member of parliament, was badly damaged in a second grenade attack. The politician escaped unhurt.

A rifle grenade was also fired at a police station at Langa black

township near Cape Town, causing slight damage, and a limpet mine was later found at the station, police said.

The grenade attacks were the most serious incidents in a night of unrest in South Africa, where rioting over the past 16 months has cost more than 400 lives.

Police said a black man died after attacking police with a knife at Tembisa, east of Johannesburg. Two houses were also petrol-bombed in the troubled eastern Cape.

Mr. Peters told reporters that he had escaped uninjured. "I cannot give more details until I have been briefed by the police," he added.

Mr. Peters later said that police had told him that two Soviet-made grenades were used in the attack on his home.

He said he believed the attacks

could have been a threat ahead of June 16, the anniversary of 1976 rioting that started in Soweto and left 575 people dead across South Africa.

Asked by reporters if the attacks might be a reprisal for him taking part in a new South African parliament which began last year, Mr. Peters said it was a possibility.

The new tri-cameral parliament gave a junior role in government to Indians and coloureds but triggered widespread black anger at the continued exclusion of the nation's 73 per cent black majority from any say in government.

Mr. Peters added that Landers did not appear to be as seriously injured as first thought. He had been hit by shrapnel and it was initially feared that his kidneys had been damaged.

Chinese president to visit U.S., Canada

PEKING (R) — Chinese President Li Xiannian will pay state visits to Canada and the United States next month, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

He told reporters Mr. Li, accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Peng and state councillor Ji Pengfei, would visit Canada on July 14 and the United States on July 22.

Western diplomats said the inclusion of Mr. Li Peng, a nuclear expert and tipped as a future premier, suggested nuclear policy would be included on the agenda of talks.

Mr. Li's trip follows a visit by President Reagan to China last year.

The latest ruffle in relations between the two countries came with the postponement last month of a planned visit by U.S. warships to China, apparently because of disagreement over whether they were carrying nuclear arms.

The visit would have been the first of its kind to China since the Communists came to power in 1949.

U.N. to probe 1,182 missing in Peru

LIMA (R) — President Fernando Belaunde Terry has said two U.N. officials would arrive in Peru on Sunday to investigate the disappearance of more than 1,000 people during the government's five-year-old fight against Maoist guerrillas.

He told reporters Peru had invited a U.N. mission last November to investigate the disappearances of 1,182 civilians and soldiers.

U.N. sources in Lima said that according to their records 342 people were known to have dis-

appeared. The U.N. officials would try to discover the reason for the discrepancy between their figure and the government's during their three-day visit.

At least 6,000 people have died since Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) rebels, most active in the Andean provinces of Ayacucho and Huanta, launched their subversion campaign.

Tamils kill 8 in attack on Sinhalese village

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil separatist guerrillas killed eight people in an attack on a Sinhalese village in Sri Lanka's eastern province, official sources said Wednesday.

They said guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil state Tuesday night stormed Dehiwatta, about 30 kilometres from the port of Trincomalee, for the second time in 12 days and burned several houses.

The guerrillas fled when troops moved in and opened fire. One guerrilla was shot dead.

Five people were killed and several wounded when the rebels attacked Dehiwatta and the adjacent village of Mahindapura on

May 31. The attacks on the two villages triggered clashes between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamil communities in the area. About 10,000 people sought sanctuary in temples and schools.

The government on Friday denied press reports that more than 80 Tamils had been killed in eastern province as a result of retaliation by troops.

In the northern town of Jaffna, traditional centre of Tamil unrest, three people were wounded when troops opened fire to disperse a crowd looting a rice depot, the sources said. About 50 people were arrested but later released.

400 Vietnamese troops push into Thailand

BANGKOK (R) — About 400 Vietnamese troops in hot pursuit of Kampuchean guerrillas have pushed into Thailand, battling Thai troops and forcing the evacuation of thousands of refugees, military officials said Wednesday.

They said the Vietnamese crossed the border in north east Thailand last Friday and ground and artillery clashes with Thai forces broke out about 350 kilometres north east of Bangkok.

No other details were available but Thai officers said Vietnamese were still in Thailand.

Access to the border area was restricted and there was no immediate independent confirmation of the intrusion.

Western diplomats said about 30,000 refugees at Camp David, some 2,000 metres from the area of the reported intrusion were moved deeper into Thailand on Monday.

They said artillery duels erupted on Sunday and Monday. National Security Council Chief Prasong Soonsiri only recently

told reporters Thailand would repatriate as many as possible of some 230,000 Kampuchean civilians housed in evacuation sites along the Thai border. "It is now time for them to go back... without any fear," he said.

The new push came barely three weeks after Thailand said it had driven back into Kampuchea the last of up to 1,200 intruding Vietnamese troops after two weeks of fighting in south eastern Thai province.

Thai officials said there had been more than 80 cross-border incidents since November involving the Vietnamese and Kampuchean guerrillas.

Vietnamese and Thai troops fought for two weeks in March when Hanoi's forces overran the headquarters at Green Hill, of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). Green Hill is about two kilometres from Camp David.

East German thanks U.S. for freedom in spy swap

GIESSEN, West Germany (Agencies) — "Thank you, President Reagan, thank you, again and again," said Joerg Suess after he and 24 others held in East Germany and Poland gained freedom in a spy swap Tuesday with the United States.

Suess's brother, Gerhard, said 17 of those released by Communist authorities were German, eight of them East German. The nationalities of the others were not immediately clear.

The Suesses, who are East German, were taken to the Giessen Refugee Camp north of Frankfurt after a flight from West Berlin to the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base at Frankfurt Airport.

Gerhard Suess, a 36-year-old plumber, said he was freed after serving three months of a 15-year sentence in East Germany's Bautzen Prison. He said he was convicted of spying for an American intelligence service.

"I wasn't guilty. I never spied. They couldn't prove anything," he said.

Joerg Suess refused to talk about the charges East Germany lodged against him.

The United States tried to sec-

ure the release of Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharansky, but settled for 25 persons imprisoned in East Germany or Poland in a swap for four Eastern Bloc spies.

The four were exchanged Tuesday for 23 persons at the Glienicke Bridge, which links the American-occupied sector of Berlin with East Germany. Two other persons were expected to be released soon.

Officials who declined to be identified said the United States raised the question of the two dissidents in lengthy negotiations with East Germany.

But it was told the Soviet Union would not even consider releasing Shcharansky, a Jewish activist serving a prison sentence for espionage, or Sakharov, a Nobel prize-winning nuclear physicist in exile in Gorky.

"After it became clear that the Soviets would not change their position, we decided that obtaining the release of 25 persons and family members was an important humanitarian step which justified the agreement," one official said.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Emerson

LIKE THE BUSMAN

By Robert A. Anderson

ACROSS

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3 Noisy

4 Long

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6 Suspicion

7 Speed

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9 Directional

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14 Grandson

15 Follow

16 Bookmaker's

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